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TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

THE CHARGES FULLY MET AND DISPROVED—EVERY ACCUSATION A LIE—THE GOVERNMENT AIDING THE LIBELLERS.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in a letter addressed to the public under date of the 20th inst., refers to the charges which have been made in the Republican papers that Governor Tilden made a false return of his income for 1862, and states that he applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for certified copies of the income returns of Governor Tilden and of Governor Hayes, which copies were not furnished nor any acknowledgment given his letter. Meanwhile, says Mr. Hewitt, the adversaries of Governor Tilden have apparently had free access to these, and have even been permitted to photo-lithograph so much of them as suited their purpose. Mr. Hewitt then proceeds to say:

I addressed a note to Judge James P. Sinnott, who was the confidential law clerk of Governor Tilden during the whole period in which the law imposing an income tax was in force, asking him to examine the pretended account of Governor Tilden's income during the year 1862, published by the *Times*, and furnish me with such explanation in regard thereto as his necessary familiarity with the details would enable him to supply. I have this day received his reply, presenting a full and entirely satisfactory refutation of the charges of the *Times*.

His answer, herewith submitted to the public, shows that out of thirteen pretended items of income, amounting to $110,000, eleven items, amounting to $84,000, are wholly fictitious, while of the other two only one of $1,000 is entirely true, and the second of $25,000 is only partially true.

The following is the

REPLY OF JUDGE SINNOTT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1896.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your note, with the copy of the *Times* of September 8, in reference to Mr. Tilden's income return for 1862, and have taken the earliest time which my official engagements would permit to send you the information you solicit.

I was in Mr. Tilden's law office during the whole period covered by the allegations of the *Times*, and was more familiar than any other person—perhaps, even, than Mr. Tilden himself—with his professional services and with the earnings of his office, it being among my duties to keep such record or memoranda of them as was preserved.

The charges to which you specially refer are epitomized and placarded on the front page of the *Times*, where, in parallel columns, are displayed a *fac simile* of Mr. Tilden's income tax return for the year 1862, contrasted with a pretended statement of his real income for that year.

I have examined this statement with care, and from my personal knowledge, find it to be false in every important particular.

The first thing in this fabrication of the *Times* which arrested my attention, was the evident intent to mislead which characterizes it. It purports to be made up of separate items, the wording of which is varied in order to give the reader the idea that these items had been taken directly from bills or accounts which had been rendered to some one or had been entered in some book of account.

For example, the first item reads, "February 19. Fee for trustees and master commissioners' deed," &c.; but the wording of the second item is made different, and reads:—"February 25. Fees and expenses with reference to deed," &c.; and the third item is put in still another and different mode of expression, thus: "March 1. For drafting, &c., first mortgage deed;" while in the fourth item the word "fees" (and this time without the "expenses") is brought into requisition.

The obvious intent of these contrivances is to give color to these bogus items and the appearance of being copied from some real paper.

The first six items of this statement relate to matters connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, and a right understanding of Mr. Tilden's relations to that enterprise, prior to and during the year 1862, is important at the outset.

Now, the fact is that no such accounts as are contained in these six items ever existed, and no one of these pretended items has ever been made the subject of a specific charge by Mr. Tilden against any individual or corporation whatever.

Mr. Tilden became counsel for the holders of various classes of bonds secured upon the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which was and is a railroad running through four different states, and built in sections, by three different corporations, which were afterwards consolidated. When Mr. Tilden became counsel for the bondholders in 1859, it had outstanding nine different classes of bonds, upon all of which default had been made, and its affairs in general were in apparently hopeless bankruptcy and confusion. To rescue this enterprise, Mr. Tilden labored continually, and much more laborously than a lawyer ordinarily does in regard to any one particular case, from 1859 to the early part of 1862. The labor was particularly arduous during the years 1860 and 1861.

Suits of foreclosure were instituted early in each of the states, and these had so far progressed by June, 1861, that decrees of foreclosure and sale were then entered. The road was actually sold on the 24th of October, 1861, and possession taken under the sale. Of course this could not be accomplished until all the conflicting interests, the nine different classes of bondholders, the secured creditors, the unsecured creditors and the stockholders had been harmonized and satisfied, not until legislative acts adequate to meet a case such as had never before arisen, either here or in England, had been devised, prepared and successfully passed in four different states. All this was accomplished principally under the advice and with the labor of Mr. Tilden before the close of the year 1861. His engagements on account of this railroad during that whole period were constant and engrossing. Whatever pay he received was for the entire service as a whole, it was not itemized or apportioned.

The income tax law went into effect on the 1st of January, 1862, and the incomes falling under its operation were those accruing from and after the said 1st of Jan'y, 1862. Income which had accrued before that time was exempt from its operation.

I do not think it necessary to occupy much time or space in discussing the legal aspects of this income question or in sustaining the right of a citizen to receive and retain free from income tax moneys which he had already earned by his own labor in years when no income tax existed.

The rule on this subject was early declared and promulgated by the internal revenue department itself and is in full accord with these views.

In 1863 Hon. George S. Boutwell, then late commissioner of internal revenue, prepared a "Manual of the Direct and Excise Tax System," which Mr. Secretary Chase officially approved and authorized.

Under date of May, 1863, the manual contains (pp. 273, 274) the following decision by the commissioner of internal revenue:

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years.

* * * * * *

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

In view of these decisions and official instructions of the internal revenue department Mr. Tilden's income return for 1862 was made up so that, even if a different view had been expressed, Mr. Tilden would stand completely justified. But there is no authority for any different view.

With these preliminary observations, I will proceed to examine the fabrications of the *Times* in detail. The following is a copy of the *Times*' statement:

"THE FALSE INCOME RETURN OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN FOR 1862."

A fac-simile of the Democratic Candidate's Affidavit, contrasted with several items of his Income—A convincing though incomplete showing, which convicts Mr. Tilden of perjury and of cheating the Government.

INCOME OF 1862.

Some Items of the (alleged) True Statement.

February 19—Fee for Trustee and Master Commissioner's Deed to Purchasing Committee of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	$5,000
February 25—Fees and expenses with reference to Deed of Former Railroad Company, pursuant to order of Court, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	2,000
March 1—For drafting, &c., First Mortgage Deed of reconstructed corporation, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	5,000
March 1—Fees for Second Mortgage Deed Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	2,500
March 1—Fees for Third Mortgage Deed Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	4,500
March 2—Fees for final conveyance to Railway Company, subject to the mortgages, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	5,000
June 14—Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	5,000
October 17—Services to Second Mortgage Bondholders of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, as per affidavit	10,000
November 7—Services to First Mortgage Bondholders of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, as per affidavit	10,000
December 31—Fees during year from Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company	20,000
Fees during year from Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company	15,000
Share of bonds retained for services during year connected with reconstruction of Chicago and Alton Railroad Company	25,000
Salary as Trustee and President of Balance Dry Dock Company	1,000
Total	$110,000

DEDUCT.

For expenses of office, repairs and taxes	$6,500	
For fees received, but not earned in 1862	12,500	— 19,000
Net income on Democratic interpretation of law		$89,000
Net income as sworn to by Mr. Tilden		7,118
Professional income fraudulently concealed		81,882

SUMMARY.

	Amount.	Amount of Tax.
Income subject to 5 per cent.	$89,000	$4,450.00
Interest returned subject to three per cent.	7,118	213.54
Portion of unpaid debt to the government		$4,236.46

EXAMINATION OF ITEMS.

First Item.—This is entered under date of February 9, 1862, as a "Fee for trustees and Master Commissioner's Deed, &c., $5,000."

No such charge was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tilden, or any one on his behalf at the date mentioned, or at any other time.

The instrument itself was a simple trustees' and masters' deed, principally consisting of recitals adapted to the case of a railroad foreclosure, and peculiar chiefly in the magnitude of the property conveyed. The preparation of such an instrument could form no item of charge worth considering in a payment for an entire service of years, and no specific charge whatever was ever made for it.

Second Item.—February 25. "Fees and expenses, with reference to deed of former railroad company, pursuant to order of court, &c., $2,000."

No such charge was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tilden.

In point of fact the document, which is not quite so long as an ordinary deed, and was intended to have the effect of a quit claim, was not drawn by Mr. Tilden at all, but by Judge N. H. Swayne, now of the United States supreme court. Mr. Tilden was never paid for it in any shape.

Third Item.—March 1. "For drafting, &c., first mortgage deed of reconstructed corporation, $5,000."

No such charge as this, and no specific charge whatever, was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tilden.

The instrument itself was unquestionably a very important one and admirably drawn, but it was only one item of continued service running back to the year 1859, and the rules which would govern a charge under an employment to draw a single paper of this description have no application at all in this case.

Fourth Item.—March 1. "Fees for second mortgage deeds, &c., $2,500."

No such charge was ever made, rendered or collected by Mr. Tilden.

The observations in regard to the first mortgage apply equally to this, with the additional force that being, from the nature of the case, in most respects a copy of the first mortgage, it furnished a great deal less basis for a charge. In point of fact no specific sum was ever paid for it.

Fifth Item.—"March 1. Fees for third mortgage deed, &c., $4,500."

The absurdity of this charge is transparent. This third mortgage was on the same property and drawn for the same client as the second, but secured an indebtedness only about two-fifths as large, and yet this statement puts down $4,500 as the fee for drawing the third mortgage, as against $2,500 for the second.

Of course no such charge or any other specific charge was ever made by Mr. Tilden for the drawing of this instrument.

Sixth Item.—March 2. "Fees for final conveyance to railway company, subject to the mortgage, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company, $5,000."

Mr. Tilden never made, rendered or collected, nor was he ever paid any such bill or item in a bill.

Nor is there anything but the dates of these deeds on which to base the assumption that the work on them was exclusively done in the year 1862.

And right here it is proper to say a few words in regard to Mr. Tilden's scale of charges. It is a great mistake to suppose that counsel must have been paid in 1862 at the high rates which ruled in subsequent years. Mr. Tilden at that time was in the habit of charging very low prices. The class of business in which he was engaged required particularly great skill in negotiation—a thorough knowledge of men, a thorough knowledge of the railway system and business condition and prospects of the country, and a constructive power of devising and suggesting ways and means of reconciling apparently conflicting pecuniary interests to the permanent benefit and satisfaction of all concerned. The mere drawing of papers was hardly thought of in estimating the value of Mr. Tilden's service. He was paid because he reconciled and rescued, as no other man in this country could then have done, interests worth millions which to many persons seemed hopelessly lost. Yet in this publication he is set down, upon mere surmise, and without any data or authority, as receiving $24,000 for work which could not reasonably have occupied more than one month of his time, while the answer in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute case discloses the fact that he was working at the same class of business, and about the same time, at the rate of $20,000 for four consecutive years' service, or at the rate of $5,000 a year.

Seventh Item.—"June 14. Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, $5,000."

The *Times* allows that one half of this sum should be deducted, on the ground that it probably was not earned in 1862.—Neither was any of it.

Governor Tilden rendered no services to the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company in that year. He did render it important services during previous years beginning with 1858, but they were all concluded before the close of 1861. If anything was received it must have been in bonds and in settlement of an old account, and not taxable.

Eighth Item.—"October 17. Service to second mortgage bondholders of St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company, as per affidavit, $10,000."

Of course no bill was ever rendered by Mr. Tilden in the above form. But this item, and the one next following, furnished the only basis on which the *Times* started out on this defamatory crusade. It pretended to have discovered an inconsistency between Governor Tilden's return of income in 1862 and certain allegations contained in an answer in equity, filed by the defendants, of whom Mr. Tilden is one of four, in a suit brought by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company.

If you will turn to page 37, folio 145, you will find these words:

"That for such services the defendant Tilden made a charge of $10,000 against said second mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October, 1862, out of a fund contributed by said second mortgage bondholders, under an agreement between themselves dated November 1, 1859."

Now, then, the question presents itself, what were the "services" for which this payment was made, and when were they rendered? To ascertain this we need only look at folio 143, where we find these words: "And they further say, touching the statements in bill of complaints as to the services of the defendant, Samuel J. Tilden, that he had long prior to and at the time of the commencement of the foreclosure suit in the said bill of complaint mentioned been the counsel for the second mortgage bondholders, in whose behalf such suit was instituted, and that he was counsel also for the trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders, and had been from some time in the year 1857."

It appears, therefore, that this money was paid for services running through five years anterior to 1862, and it does not appear that any part whatever was earned in that year. The decree fixing and confirming the rights of the second mortgage bondholders was entered at the August term in the year 1861 and the sale itself took place as early as March, 1862.

No appreciable part, if any, of this item can therefore be apportioned to the year 1862.

Ninth Item.—"November 7. Services to first mortgage bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company, as per affidavit, $10,000."

This item was the original mainstay of the *Times* slander, and is clung to with considerable tenacity. In support of its theory on this subject, the *Times* has appealed to the answer before mentioned.—To this document we shall now refer, and at page 37 we find the following statements:

"That the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of $10,000 on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, surviving receiver as aforesaid."

* * * * * * *

"And these defendants deny that either of the two claims of the defendant last aforesaid were for, or were ever stated by him as for, claims against the organization or that it was resolved by the purchasing committee last aforesaid that any claim of the defendant last aforesaid for $10,000 against the reorganization be allowed as in the said bill of complaint mentioned."—(Fols. 146, 147, 148.)

To ascertain the time of the rendition of the services an account of which such payment was made, the reader is referred to the opposite page, at folio 144, where we find it stated that Mr. Tilden "was also the counsel for said receivers, and that he also acted as the principal counsel for the said first mortgage bondholders, in relation to the foreclosure proceedings herein before mentioned, and other proceedings connected therewith, and that such service had commenced prior to the year 1859, and were rendered from time to time during a period of upward of three years thereafter."

In other words, the services were rendered in 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. No considerable part of these services belong to the year 1862. The foreclosure proceedings in which they were rendered had already reached a decree in August, 1861.

I am aware that a most disingenuous construction has been put by the *Times* upon a sentence from the answer which I have here quoted, viz: The words, "and that such services had commenced prior to the year 1859, and were rendered from time to time during a period of upward of three years thereafter." The argument of the *Times* is that this sentence admits the continuance of the services during the whole of the year 1862. I submit that even if these words stood alone, any fair mind would read them as meaning that the service continued for upward of three years after they had commenced, which is expressly stated to have been before the year 1859. This is the true construction of the words. It is their meaning. It accords with the facts.

But, of course, if the writer desired to ascertain the meaning and intent of this passage, and found it ambiguous, he would look to the context and, indeed, to the whole answer.

By referring to page 17 of this same answer you will perceive that the foreclosure suit in which these services were rendered was terminated in a decree as early as August 8, 1861, (folio 67), and that the road was actually sold in the month of March, 1862. So that there must have been at least nine months of the year 1862 which could not have called for these services, and as to the interval between January and March, 1862, any lawyer will understand that this could not have called for much service, being the time occupied by the running of the advertisement of sale, &c. Furthermore, the payments which give rise to the discussion were both made before the close of the year 1862, and it is so stated in the answer.

If I recollect rightly the *Times* has on a former occasion referred to the date of the agreement of the first mortgage bondholders set forth in the answer (April 15, 1861) as evidence that the services were of short continuance. But this agreement was but the final confirmation of negotiations which had been going on for three years. There was a preliminary agreement, adopted at a meeting of bondholders September 22, 1859, and modified from time to time, and this earlier agreement was itself the result of prolonged negotiations, the affairs of the road being almost hopelessly involved with conflicting claims and interests. Pursuant to this preliminary agreement possession of the entire railroad had been obtained as far back as December 12, 1859.

Tenth Item.—"December 31. Fees during year from Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, $20,000."

This item is totally false. Mr. Tilden received no fees, compensation or payments from the Chicago and Northwestern railway company in the year 1862.

Eleventh Item.—"Fees during year from Toledo and Wabash railroad company, $15,000."

The recklessness of the falsehood will appear when it is known that the Toledo and Wabash railroad company never, at any time, was a client of Mr. Tilden's, and that he never in the year 1862, or at any other time, received any fees from that company, or rendered them any professional service whatever.

Twelfth Item.—"Share of bonds retained for services during year connected with the reconstruction of the Chicago and Alton railroad company, $25,000.

No bonds were retained or received for such services in 1862, nor was so large, amount ever received, including expenses and disbursements. Services were rendered, and no doubt they were taken into account in computing the gross earnings of that year.

Thirteenth and last Item.—"Salary as trustee and president of the Balance Dock company, $1,000."

This item of $1,000 is correct except as to the date, and is the only one of the whole thirteen of which that can be said.

At the outset of these attacks on Governor Tilden, in regard to his taxable income in 1862, still another allegation was made, as if on positive knowledge, namely—that he had received from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company $33,000 in first mortgage bonds during that year.

This charge is unqualifiedly false; and, now that it has been pointed out in the public journals that the complaint itself, in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute suit showed these bonds not used up to the year 1864, the charge appears to have been abandoned even by the *Times*, which newspaper, after asserting the fact in positive terms, subsequently published a report of a committee of that company, also antagonistic to Mr. Tilden, but which showed that, in 1870, these bonds were still in the hands of the purchasing committee, and so could not have formed any part of his income in 1862.

It seems proper to say that a return made under oath must be assumed to be correct unless it can be shown to be false. This attempt has been made by the *Times*, and, growing bolder from day to day, its efforts have finally culminated in a specification of thirteen items, twelve of which are wholly or mainly fictitious. While the *Times* was thus making excursions into the regions of fiction it seems to have found it convenient to overlook the possibilities of lawful deductions, such as expenses, rent, interest and losses. The simple fact is, the amounts returned were the net result of income after taking out the lawful deductions. For me it only remains to assert that every fact within my knowledge confirms the good faith and adequacy of the returns which were verified by the affidavit of one who, for more than a generation, had lived a life so pure and blameless that the breath of calumny had failed to touch him, until by the general voice of a great party he had become their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people.

In respect to the allegation that after two years of the income tax Mr. Tilden made no return, but left that portion of his tax which was in excess of the payments for his account made by the corporations whose bonds and stock he held, to be assessed under the law by the estimate of the public officers, the answer is simple. The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden received no favor from the government officers and sought none. He did nothing but pay all they imposed on him. Nearly all his income from investments paid the tax through the corporations whose bonds and stocks he held without allowance for the lawful deductions. On the residue, after the lawful deductions were made, he believed at the time that instead of paying less he oftener paid more than would have been the result of a full but troublesome accounting. He preferred in that way to be exempted from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of the affairs in which he was interested and of the corporations and business in which he was an investor; and also to be exempted from the responsibility of adjudicating on the facts and the law applicable to uncertain and fluctuating elements during rapid and violent changes of fictitious values. The law was unsettled; questions of real difficulty existed. Constructions were set up by officials which were often conflicting, unintelligible or incapable of a just or safe application, and it was not agreeable to make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory, or in contradiction to even unmeritorious claims made in behalf of the government. Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. SINNOTT.

Origin of the "Jersey Blues."

In November, 1776, Washington, with thirty-five hundred soldiers, entered Newark on his retreat through New Jersey, and remained encamped for six days. On the morning of November 28 Washington marched out of Newark in a southwesterly direction, and Lord Cornwallis and his army marched pompously in from New York. The British officers quartered themselves in the best houses, and demanded the best furniture to make their rooms comfortable. When they moved on, they took the furniture along with their luggage. A British garrison was left in Newark until after the battle of Trenton. Both officers and soldiers committed so many outrageous acts that a volunteer company was secretly formed to punish them whenever an opportunity should occur. These volunteers were furnished by the Newark women with tow frocks and pantaloons *dyed blue*—which was the origin of the name "Jersey Blues"—and were commanded by Captain Littell, who distinguished himself by many daring exploits.

On the day the British garrison abandoned Newark and marched to Elizabeth, it was noted that a detachment was sent toward Connecticut farms, purpose not known. Captain Littell and his Blues speedily followed them. Coming suddenly upon the unsuspecting enemy, Littell ambushed a few men in their rear, and appeared in front with the rest of his force, and demanded an instant surrender. They turned to escape, and, finding themselves thwarted, laid down their arms without firing a gun. The British general was exasperated by their capture, and ordered out a body of Hessians to avenge the affront; but Littell goaded them by spirited attacks, without special exposure to his own men, until he had them driven into a wretched swamp, where he compelled them to surrender to greatly inferior numbers.

Mortified beyond measure at this second discomfiture, a troop of horse was sent to annihilate the "rebel devils;" but they in turn were routed, and sought safety in flight. A Tory was finally persuaded, through the offer of a large reward, to lead three hundred troops to Littell's house in the night for the purpose of catching him off his guard. As they were preparing to storm the dwelling, they were attacked in the rear so sharply as to be driven precipitately away. While collecting their scattered forces in the road below, Littell, who had formed an ambuscade along a fence line, fired upon them, and the commander fell. In the confusion and darkness they were unable to form an estimate of the number of their assailants, and fled like their predecessors.—*Martha J. Lamb, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

HOW A MAN LOOKS FOR CLEAN CLOTHES.—Did you ever see a man try to find a clean shirt or a handkerchief or something in the bureau drawer where his wife keeps her clean linen? It mostly happens when he's in a hurry, when he has got his fireworks temper on, and his wife has got the baby on her lap or she is "up to the elbows" in dough. He finds the white clothes arranged in such symmetrical layers as only a woman after long practice can accomplish and he dives in a good deal as he would fish for nubs of kindling in a barrel of shavings, pitching everything right or left to the floor. Meanwhile as he fails to get the required article, stewing and swearing and offering up selected expressions of relief to his feelings in a suppressed tone of voice, and vowing in a way especially designed to reach the ears of his wife that "it does beat the old—what's his name?—a thing can't be put where it can ever be found." About this time his wife yells out from below that the article sought is right at the top, when he sarcastically wants to know if she supposes he has "got no eyes," then tears around into that linen at a more furious rate than ever, swearing that the shirt ain't there, for he has got clear to the bottom. And then he gathers everything up in a bunch and rams them back anyhow; just as he can grab them, in savage handfuls, tearing around and jerking things all over with a nervous looseness. Then he sings out in a sort of abstracted way, as if addressing no one in particular, that he can always tell where to find anything he needs at his place of business in a moment, that he keeps a place for everything, and everything in its place. Just about the time he has worked himself into a red-hot worry of boiling-over impatience and got the whole room in a litter, his wife glides in and lays her hand upon the missing article—right in the drawer where he jerked it out and then rammed it back again—in that quiet way a woman has of maddening a choleric husband into a fit state for the lunatic asylum.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Sept. 29. 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana

ELECTORAL TICKET.
AT LARGE.
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, | SAMUEL B. WILSON.
DISTRICT:

1. Robert F. Stief.
2. George B. Berrell.
3. Wm. H. Wright.
4. Thomas K. Gaskill.
5. John Moffet.
6. John A. Morrison.
7. Owen Jones.
8. William K. Haag.
9. Joel L. Lightner.
10. H. T. Trumbower.
11. Geo. H. Rowland.
12. John Nealon.
13. Joel B. McCamant.
14. Daniel D. Boas.
15. Jos. B. McCollum.
16. Franklin W. Knox.
17. John H. Uhl.
18. Thomas Bower.
19. David Smith.
20. Sebast'n Wimmer.
21. James J. Hazlett.
22. John B. Guthrie.
23. Robert M. Gibson.
24. David S. Morris.
25. Robert B. Brown.
26. Thos. W. Grayson.
27. Benj. F. Morris.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN REILLY, of Altoona.
STATE SENATOR:
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Ebensburg.
(Subject to District Conference.)

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown.
JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp.
SHERIFF:
JOHN RYAN, Cambria Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN FLANAGAN, Stony Creek Twp.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ISAAC N. WISSINGER, Blacklick Twp.
JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH CRAMER, Allegheny Twp.

IN four States the Democrats have gained over 100,000 popular votes out of 500,000, and secured a gain of 16 electoral votes out of 28.

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QUIET as it is kept, we feel safe in saying that not a few honest, respectable Republicans in this vicinity and elsewhere will vote the Democratic ticket, or a goodly portion of it, at the coming election. Failing in that, they will at least decline to vote for some of the candidates on their own ticket, because they see, as everybody else sees, that the same ring, or what is left of it, that run the political machine in years past to the great pecuniary loss of our people, are still managing matters in their own peculiar way, much to the disgust of the moral and respectable portion of the Republican party, many of whom know and feel that they have suffered in pocket through the manipulations of the desperate crew that now seeks to dragoon them into the support of their chosen favorites.

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WHAT possible difference it can make to the Johnstown *Tribune* whether the FREEMAN is or is not run by three lawyers and a contractor is beyond our ken to determine. We never did vaunt our own abilities—never pretended, indeed, that we possessed any ability worth making a fuss about—but if we can't find abundant Republican proof that we are the peer of Tom Swank in all that relates to the conduct of a newspaper, we will agree that the *Tribune* is right in calling us a "calf" and that we have sadly missed our vocation in adopting the journalistic profession. True, we are not able to abuse and defame the characters of some of our best citizens, simply because they do not agree with us in politics, as Tom Swank can and does do, but we *are* able to treat the current events of the day and defend our candidates and political colaborers from the aspersions of creatures such as he with as much ability and as much familiarity with the subject treated as was ever displayed in the columns of the *Tribune*. Further deponent saith not.

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WE know whereof we affirm when we assure our Democratic brethren throughout the county that there is no fear now, whatever there may been heretofore, in regard to the election of Mr. Ryan, the only candidate on our county ticket whose defeat was and still is determined upon, either by fair means or foul—no, not by fair means, for his discomfiture could never be accomplished by any such method. His political enemies have played their best, or rather their worst cards, and as they have been shown to be utterly devoid of truth and prompted only by malice and desperation, the reaction has set in and the sober second thought is beginning to manifest itself everywhere. Had the judgment of Mr. Davis and his friends been equal to their vindictiveness, they would have reserved their wholesale lying for a more opportune moment in the campaign; and if they find themselves thus early without the following they hoped and worked for, they may attribute it to the fact that truth is mighty and must prevail.

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The Democratic Senatorial Conference is called to convene at Cresson to day, and there is every reason to hope that a candidate will be chosen that can and will be elected over John A. Lemon, or any other man that may be pitted against him. The district is Democratic by a clear and decided majority, and nothing has ever been wanting to make that majority efficient in the election of a State Senator except a little more back-bone in the Democrats themselves. The foolish presumption that John Lemon could not be beaten has done more to dispirit the Democrats than any other real or imaginary cause that has ever entered into a Senatorial contest, and it is high time for this fallacious idea to be abandoned. Mr. Lemon can be beaten, and easily beaten, by any Democrat who is worthy the confidence of his party and is fit for the position spoken of; and we know that the conference can and we have every reason to believe that it will select just such a man. Cambria county is justly entitled to the honor of the nomination, but the question of location is not half so important as the question of fitness and popularity.

OUR readers need no assurance of the pleasure it affords us to place at our masthead this week the name of Hon. John Reilly, who, as we briefly announced in our last issue, was renominated for Congress on Thursday by the Democratic conference of this district, then in session at Bedford, Pa. Mr. Reilly, as we all know, was not a seeker after the position—in fact his own personal interests and inclinations were decidedly adverse to the acceptance for a second time of the honor conferred upon him—but being a true man in every sense of the word, he believed that he owed a debt of gratitude to the people who had so triumphantly elected him two years ago, and with that ever present desire to serve his friends in every honorable way which has at all times marked his intercourse with his fellow men, he once more submits with grace and dignity to the will of his constituents and accepts a nomination which might as well have been made on the first ballot, but which is none the less hearty and in accordance with the popular will because, for reasons entirely satisfactory, it was delayed until the ninth ballot. Of the nominee himself we deem it superfluous to speak at any great length. We did what we could in our own humble way to secure for him the unprecedented majority which Cambria county rolled up in 1874, and if there is any man who voted for him then who can find it in his heart to say that he has not proved worthy in every respect of the confidence reposed in him, we certainly have no idea of how such a man could be conciliated. Faithful, attentive and earnest in the discharge of his duties, he has made a record for himself in Congress that cannot be impeached, and aside from the fact that he is entitled to a full share of the honor justly due to the Democratic majority in the lower house, he deserves to be returned because he has proved eminently true to every trust and because he has left out of view his own personal interests in order to subserve the interests of the people of his own district in particular and of all other districts in general. He is the most popular and unquestionably one of the purest men that could have been named, and no honorable effort should therefore be wanting on part of his friends to send him for a second time to represent this strong Republican district in the lower house of Congress.

WHEN the Johnstown *Tribune* is forced to acknowledge the danger of defeat for its party in Ohio and Indiana, as it does in the following outspoken editorial published in Monday's issue, the average reader may very reasonably conclude that the "jig is up" with the party of plunder and corruption, not only in the two States named, but in almost every other State of the Union. The *Tribune* is about the last paper from which such an admission could be expected, and when it seeks to explain the defeat which is inevitable in both those States, the days of Grantism are indeed numbered, and the number is exceedingly small. The *Tribune* says:

> The danger to the Republican party in Indiana is that there is a Greenback faction which will have from 25,000 to 30,000 votes two-thirds of which will come from the Republicans, and probably be enough to give the Democrats a plurality. The danger in Ohio is that the Republicans nominated a straight Temperance man for the chief office, that of Secretary of State, in the hopes that his nomination would keep the Temperance men from nominating a ticket, but the latter were after Tilden's "bar'l of money," and nominated all the same, while the nomination of the Crusader Milton Barnes, by the Republicans, drove a great many Germans over to the support of the Democratic candidate. The beer-loving Republicans who will vote for the Democratic ticket in preference to him and the "Temperance" Republicans who have been bought to vote for the straight Temperance candidate may be enough to cause the regular candidate to fall. The hopes are that the Republicans will pull through in both cases, but there is room for doubt.

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EX-SENATOR LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, a warm personal and political friend of the late President Lincoln, and one of the brightest intellects that ever paid tribute to the Republican cause, made his first speech in the present campaign before a Democratic audience in Chicago on Tuesday evening of last week, in the course of which he gave the following sound reasons for the faith that is now in him:

> We have tried the Republican party for the last five years and know it to be a delusion. Judged by its own standard, its 'record' of the last five years, it is a fraud and a cheat. The Democratic party can do no worse. Nothing certainly will be lost by the change, and much may be gained. Reform is its watchword, and we have the action of the House of Representatives, which, with a hostile Senate and Executive, has accomplished great things in a single session. If Gov. Tilden is elected President, it will be in the power of his administration to bring about the reforms promised in the St. Louis platform, because the same vote which elects him will return to Congress members in accord with him. While, if Gov. Hayes is elected President, however honest may be his intentions to purify the Government, reform the civil service, and restore a sound currency, he will have no power to do either, because five-sixths of those elected with him, and who will control the party machine, are opposed, as we know by trial, to all such reforms."

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THE editor of the *Herald* knows very well that "current street talk" is not the kind of material upon which to base a charge against a candidate, and although the editor aforesaid may have no doubt in his own mind that John Ryan or his friends used money lavishly to secure his nomination, he should expect no intelligent person to take stock in such a rumor unless he is able to name some one or more of the delegates who were bought or sought to be bought by John Ryan or his friends. We defy him to name any such delegate, or to produce any *evidence* whatever that Mr. Ryan, or any man on his behalf, paid, tendered or promised any money or other valuable consideration for the vote or for the voluntary absence of any delegate in the last Democratic county convention. More than that, we believe we are safe in saying that Mr. James can earn a goodly sum by presenting what in a court of justice would be considered proof of what he himself says he has no doubt about in his own mind. So come on with your evidence, Mr. James, or else, like a fair man as you are, admit that you have done an injustice to a respectable citizen.

The Cause of the Present Distress.

If the Republicans had desired to restore the Government to a peace footing after the close of the civil war, the road lay broad open before them, and the task was easy. All they had to do was to apply the axe to the roots of what may be called the military system, recur to the expenditures of 1860, with the necessary additions, and start the work of retrenchment. That is what the country asked and expected, as it had a right to do after the sacrifices which had been made during the war.

The leaders and the managers who had revelled on patronage, contracts, and jobbery for four years, had no idea of relinquishing their sources of wealth. They had become enormously rich by the war, and would gladly have kept up the fighting, which, while exhausting the blood and treasure of the people, was a source of unfailing profit to the corrupt combinations in and out of Congress.

These sinister influences prevailed in legislation, and instead of a rigid system of economy, such as was at once adopted in France under a similar condition of things, a vicious ingenuity was employed to keep up the expenditures to the highest possible point, to create offices, and to expand in every direction. Of course the appropriations had to be reduced from the war footing, but no thanks to those in power, for the country would never have submitted to the continuance of such burdens.

But this diminution was never honest or earnest. Every million of reduction had to be extorted, and wherever one was yielded, two at least ought to have been obtained. This truth was demonstrated at the last session by the facility with which the House cut off at a single blow forty millions of dollars, and would have struck at fifty millions but for the dogged and bitter hostility of the President and the Senate, who finally succeeded in impairing the work of the people's representatives to the extent of ten millions of dollars.

The howling of discharged officeholders, the outcry of Rings deprived of their accustomed plunder, the resentment of officials thieves and their confederates at short appropriations, and the lying of the Administration about crippling the service, only mean that honest and resolute men have commenced a practical reform, which cannot stop until the rotten and profligate system is torn up root and branch. The close corporation that has been running the Government for sixteen years, and would never admit outsiders to its secrets or its dividends, is very much disturbed at the actual situation, and a great deal more so at the outlook, which plainly reveals that its days of power for evil are numbered.

It makes the blood mount up with hot indignation to think how the people of this country have been cheated, robbed, betrayed and misled during the last eleven years of so called peace. If the saving of the last session alone, forced through by a Democratic House fresh from the people, had been applied during the decade which closed with the departure of the Republican majority from that body, the state of the country would be far different from what it now is.

Leaving out of view entirely the moral effects that would have resulted from economy in national affairs, instead of the reckless extravagance which has been in practice, the material results alone are well calculated to excite the deepest feeling at the profligacy of the party which originated, perfected, and carried on the atrocious system to which we have referred. This ratio of reduction in ten years would have yielded a capital of three hundred millions of dollars, exclusive of interest!

Properly invested and applied, the fund thus saved from extravagance or dishonesty would have enabled the Government to resume payments in specie, would have adjusted all our financial troubles, would have harmonized conflicting interests, and would have made the people prosperous, instead of being bankrupts and weighed down by oppressive burdens. These are palpable facts which cannot be disputed. They put the responsibility of the present hard times on the Republican party, and they prove that retrenchment is the short and sure cut to reform. In view of this demonstration, which the plain people see and know to be true, it is no wonder that there is distrust of the men who brought on this prevailing distress, and a loud and general demand for a change of administration, of measures, and of men.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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THE PLOT TO CARRY INDIANA.—A "Lover of Fair Play" from the Fourth Ward, New York, writes as follows:

To the Editor of the World.—SIR: On Monday night, as many a man can be found to make affidavit to, a gang went from the Fourth Ward, leaving it to go to Indiana. These men are sent there by the Republicans, for what purpose can well be understood. Now these men also are to have their expenses paid there and back. Mr. Editor, I think this an outrage upon the intelligent and honest voters of the whole country, and should be attended to at once.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *World* writes from that city that picked men are to be sent from New York and from Pittsburgh, and that they are to be paid all expenses and $100 each in addition. This scheme was actually worked in Ohio at the election of Hayes and Allen last year, with this variation, the bogus tickets were adroitly dropped into the ballot-box at intervals during the day, instead of waiting until the boxes were being emptied for the purpose of counting. The ballot boxes in all of the cities and most of the populous towns of Ohio, were worked in that manner, and it was by that process alone that Hayes was enabled to secure his majority over Allen. The Republicans in portions of Ohio having been initiated in this art of manipulating the ballot boxes last year, it is not considered necessary to send as many men to that State this year, but to turn their efforts to introducing the science in Indiana. My informant admits that he visited Ohio last year and helped to instruct some of the local officials in the execution of the Philadelphia scheme, as he calls it, but kept himself out of reach on election day.

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FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred at an early hour on Friday morning last, at Blacklick station, on the Pan Handle road, about twelve miles from Columbus, Ohio. The train was running at a rate of speed perhaps forty miles an hour, when from some cause or other four cars of the train jumped the track, and rolled down the embankment, which is some twenty-five or thirty feet at that place. The engine, baggage car and mail car remained on the track, while those in the rear went off. This leads some to think the accident was caused by a broken rail, while others are of the opinion that it was caused by jumping the track while making the curve. The cars that went down the embankment are in a terribly broken condition. One gentleman who was on the train states that the cars are fine enough to make kindling wood, and that there is not a single wheel on any of the cars. Four persons are known to have been killed outright, two men and two children. It is variously estimated that there must have been between thirty and forty persons were more or less injured by the accident.

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THE ragged coat against the bloody shirt.

The Republican Panic.

There is a panic at Washington in the Republican camp, in regard to Ohio and Indiana, which is fast spreading to the political centres in the States. Chandler's recent visit to this city for more money, the mysterious movements of his confidential agents, and the suddenly changed outlook of the canvass in both States, serve to explain the cause of alarm.

All accounts that pretend to be impartial now agree that the Germans are daily consolidating their strength on the Tilden ticket. Various causes have contributed to this powerful accession. The Germans as a body are intelligent, frugal, independent, honesty, and for reform. They favor a policy which embodies these ideas more than they do either party. Hence they may be called a fluctuating force in our politics, voting this year for one side and the next for the other side, according to changed conditions. They know what Gov. Tilden has achieved in this State, and they see in him a candidate fit to be trusted for genuine reform.

They know, too, that in the event of Hayes's election, the influences which now control the party would necessarily control him, as they have held Grant, who is infinitely stronger and more self-willed. The Germans, like other adopted citizens, regard Hayes as completely identified with a secret proscriptive Know-Nothing organization, which has for its leading dogma "the exclusion of all foreigners from office" and no toleration for Catholics. They also consider Hayes as representing the fanatical temperance interest, which the male and female crusaders in Ohio carried to an extreme of folly, and as favoring sumptuary laws and other offensive legislation. These reasons may be classed as partially personal. They are operating not only in Ohio and Indiana, but in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and other States of the West, as well as here in the East.

The Germans hold the balance of power between the two parties in Ohio and Indiana. Within the last ten days especially, they have united in a manner to surprise both Democrats and Republicans. The drift is all one way now. Carl Schurz has completely lost his grip on his countrymen, and he feels the pangs of a false position and of a ruined leadership. There is no probability of a reaction before the 10th of October, and if the current sweeps on as it is now doing in the West, there will be a practical end of the campaign in a fortnight.

No wonder they are panic stricken at Washington, and that the most desperate efforts are made to turn the tide into a new channel. Frantic appeals will not stir the German vote this year; and if the Democratic managers who have charge of the campaign here will do only half their duty in bringing out the vote, in organizing at every point, and in confounting Chandler's intended trickery and frauds, the election of Gov. Tilden may be put down as sure as any human event can be.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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A Leading Hayes Speaker.

The best-praised man in the Radical newspapers is Bob Ingersoll, a hired stump speaker for Hayes and Wheeler, now traversing the northern States. Ingersoll has only one speech, but that is enough when we consider his remarkable talent for a low order of blackguardism. His sharp passages have long been current in bar-rooms, and his outrages against common decency are worthy of the Erie Canal "in its palmiest days." But he draws the crowds; men whose animal natures are stirred yell with delight as some sentence more vicious than another falls from his lips, and perhaps even people with self respect and Christian proclivities listen to his ribaldry and blasphemy without demur, in the hope that the party may be benefited. But it is an insult to the understanding to call this man an orator. He is a man of evil impulses and bad passions, capable of influencing men like himself and of attracting others of the better sort, who come to his meetings because the show is cheap and the entertainment comic. Patent soap peddlers and tooth paste merchants on our street corners draw as well every evening and get rid of as sharp sayings, minus the profanity, as Mr. Bob Ingersoll. An old-style Allegheny raftman, with a pint of red eye to warm him up, would be found full of the staple utterances of this model Hayes *orator*.

But it is not with his style nor with his lack of the amenities of life that we most find fault. His defects in this regard are no doubt the legitimate result of early training or bad associations. He is an avowed unbeliever and a shocking blasphemer of everything a Christian holds sacred. His attacks upon Mr. Tilden are trivial in comparison with his utterances against the God that made him. To enable the reader to see what manner of man this is that the Radical party—a party claiming all the morality and all the decency in the country—delights to honor, we append an extract from a lecture delivered by Bob Ingersoll a few years ago:

> "Search the records of the whole world, find out the history of every barbarous tribe, and you can find no crime that touched a lower depth of infamy than those the Bible God commanded and approved. For such a God I have no words to express my loathing and contempt, and all the words in all the languages of man would scarcely be sufficient. Away with such a God!"

None of his diatribes against Tilden and the Democratic party equal in intensity of contempt this quoted passage. In addition to his lecture he has written and published a book full of such blasphemy. The Radical brethren should circulate it as a campaign document.—*Venango Spectator.*

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THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—John W. Forney and Col. Bob Ingersoll are attempting to make the Fugitive Slave Law an issue in the present contest and trying to show that the Democratic party are responsible for it. That won't wash, however, for the Fugitive Slave Law was passed by the Whig Congress that was elected with Gen. Taylor, and was signed by President Fillmore, who succeeded to the Executive office on the death of President Taylor. Moreover John W. Forney, who now says he can remember his own "shame and humiliation on the passage of that law," was himself a red-hot supporter of it and one of the loudest in demanding that its provisions should be enforced. What Col. Bob Ingersoll did at that time, we do not know. He was not heard of then, and will not be again after the November election.

The Fugitive Slave Law is of too recent date to allow Mr. Forney to palm it off on the Democracy, or to palm himself off on the people as having held up his hands in holy horror at the passage of that act. He advocated its passage both with his voice and his pen, and that he now stands up and in the face of men who *know* that he is lying, declares that he was overwhelmed with "shame and humiliation," is most astonishing. Surely, Forney is losing his reason, or else he has become the most unmitigated liar in all Christendom.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

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—Springfield *Republican*: Mr. Hayes wasn't a "Crusader," and didn't put his hand in his pocket for the benefit of that curious movement. But it is charged that he let the ladies have a hall of his in Fremont rent free, that Mrs. Hayes went to the meetings, and that a nephew footed the gas-bill.

News and Other Notings.

—Henry Ward Beecher regards our Uncle Samuel as an immoral man.

—The creditors of H. A. Pierce, a Springfield bankrupt, get one cent on a dollar.

—A New Haven girl renounced Christianity and professed Judaism in order to get married.

—Mrs. Mary Potter killed herself with laudanum in Middletown, Conn., through disgust at getting drunk.

—Near Summit, Miss., a man jumped off a train to get his hat, and did not get it because he broke his neck.

—The fire and life insurance companies of Hartford, Conn., have contributed $1,100 to the yellow fever sufferers of Savannah.

—Thomas Fisher, another Molly Maguire, has been arrested at Mauch Chunk, charged with the murder of Morgan Powell.

—John O'Connor Power, M. P., from Mayo county, Ireland, is on his way to this country with an Irish centenary congratulatory address.

—A young lady in Williamsburg, N. Y., was driven to suicide by scandal mongers, last week. Her name was Wright, but she didn't do right.

—On Saturday B. Riggin shot and fatally wounded J. Ford, at Crisfield, Md., the cause being that Ford objected to Riggin as a son-in law.

—The Dardenong, from Melbourne to Sydney, foundered near Jervis Bay during the hurricane of the 11th inst. Sixty of the crew and passengers were drowned.

—It was Mary Newton, daughter of General Newton, and not quite three years of age, who fired the mine that blew Hallett Point Reef to pieces on Sunday last.

—Two Mollie Maguires, John J. Slattery and Michael Doolin, charged with conspiracy to murder William and Jesse Major, were convicted at Pottsville on Saturday.

—Chairman McGowan, of the Philadelphia Democratic city committee, reports that for the first time in eight years the various elements of the Democracy are united.

—The monument to Christopher Columbus erected on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia will be unveiled on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the landing of Columbus.

—In four States, Vermont, Maine, Arkansas, and Alabama, all of which voted for Grant, the Republicans lose 120,000 votes, or nearly one quarter of the entire vote of both parties.

—Miss Martha Butler, of Bristol, Va., had to drink half a gallon of wine and a pint of whisky because a spider bit her. She recovered, and now spiders are worth thirty cents a piece in that town.

—A woman has spread dismay among her fashionable Newburyport relatives by appearing among them wearing the same bonnet she wore when she married and went to Texas, twenty-five years ago.

—A Boston jury acquitted a woman of keeping a house of ill fame recently, but when the Judge found that they had "visited the scene" and partaken of her hospitality he took the case under advisement.

—The Republican platform in 1860 contained this plank: "We denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, *no matter under what pretext*, as among the gravest of crimes."

—Gen. Newton on Monday pronounced the Hell Gate explosion "a thorough one." Some persons were inclined to believe, from the slight noise and shock, that only a part of the explosives had been discharged.

—On Thursday an old woman named O'Hara, while gathering coal on the rail road track near Hawley, was run over by a freight train and had both of her legs severed from her body. Her death followed soon after her pitiful mishap.

—Milner, of the Irish rifle team, the man who made the fifteen consecutive bull's-eye shots at Creedmoor, is said to be as shy and retiring as a girl. They think he could hardly be induced to pop the question at less than a thousand paces.

—A terrible state of things is reported from Brunswick, Ga., where out of a population of 2,500 there are 600 cases of yellow fever. No material change has taken place in Savannah, but if anything the epidemic is becoming more virulent and widespread.

—Charles Seidle, a Pittsburgh youth aged 21, was married on the 26th of August to Miss M'Clelland, and was so well pleased with the married state that on the 28th of August he married Miss Czarnecki. The father of his first wife has had him arrested for bigamy.

—Long engagements have always been considered unwise, and now the Indiana Supreme Court declares them illegal. It has filed a decision that if a promise of marriage is by its terms not to be performed within a year it is void, unless in writing and signed by the parties.

—Several of the more prominent colored citizens of Baltimore have joined in an appeal to the colored people of the south to vote for Tilden and Hendricks on the ground that in this way they will become identified with the people in the communities in which they live.

—Sunday evening, when the tide was at about half ebb, the steamer Providence of the Fall River Line, passed over the scene of the Hell Gate explosion. She encountered no difficulty, and sailed about fifty feet nearer to Hallett's Point than any steamer has ever done before.

—William Hart was arrested in Boston on Saturday on the charge of having stolen, on the 6th inst., $5,000 worth of jewelry from the house of William H. Kemble, in Philadelphia. It is said he pawned the jewelry in New York for $1,200, but had spent the money when arrested.

—On Sunday, the 10th inst., while testing some cannon on the beach near Panama, C. A., one of them exploded, killing four persons, dangerously wounding two or three others, and slightly injuring about eight more. The President of the State and leading officers of the squad are among the hurt.

—A crazy man was tied fast in a wagon for transportation to Blountville, Ky. He yelled so loudly that the frightened horses ran away, throwing out the two keepers and breaking an arm of each. Then the lunatic seized the reins, controlled the horses, drove alone to the asylum, and delivered himself up.

—A French physician, who has just been received by the Pope, reports: "The Pope is healthy and vigorous; he has no disease. All his organs are in perfect harmony, and his countenance, voice, and gesture are those of a man of 60, not of 85. He can, and even should, apart from unforeseen accidents, live thus ten years more."

—Last Friday, near Freehold, Pa., Ira Root, who runs a threshing machine, had a quarrel with a farmer named Roland Huntley regarding the measurement of grain. Huntley drove Root from the barn with a pitchfork, and while following him was hit on the head with a stone thrown by Root, from the effects of which he died that night. Root was arrested.

—Thursday morning a man named Dry was killed in the vicinity of Newton Hamilton, on the Pennsylvania railroad. He was walking on the track, was knocked down, run over and so horribly mangled by a freight train that scarcely any part of his body was without ghastly wounds but his head. Dry formerly boarded at the Second ward house, Altoona. He was unmarried.

✣✣METHODS✣✣POINTS
METHODS OF BUSINESS✣✣POINTS OF ADVANT
✣✣✣IN THE PURCHASE OF✣✣✣

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HAL

To which we Invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:

WE have but One Price for All..........

WE receive Cash Payment from All..........

WE give a Guarantee protecting All..........

WE Return Money when we cannot suit All..........

WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash..........

WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell..........

WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments..........

WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price..........

WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure..........

WE employ first-class workmen in every department..........

WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money..........

POINTS:

ONE Price means of

CASH saves expense of
losses from bad debts

THE Guarantee protects
may not be a judge of

WE rely on immense
isfied with a very
age of profit..........

IT is easy to buy of us,
alike, no one getting
are denied to others

DICKERING and delays
by us, everybody
out having to ask for it

OUR large experience,
ties we use for the
in lowering prices

WE fill orders received
parts of the United
for particulars

NOT a particle of risk
us. A child may buy
as a man.

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a
of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear
Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

—Rev. Father J. B. Langlois, pastor of the Catholic church at Macon, Ga., went to Savannah promptly after the first appearance of the yellow fever, and has since been untiring in his attendance to the spiritual and physical wants of the sick. On Saturday last he died of the dread disease.

—A patent has been taken out in England for brown paper blankets as bed coverings. They compensate for their lightness by their density, and add materially to warmth. They are perforated at distances of about four inches, in order to promote ventilation, and the small sizes, 48 by 51 inches, sell at about nine cents each. Several contracts have been made for hospitals and schools.

—One week ago the New York *Tribune* noted as not the least of the wonders of the Exhibition have been the safety and dispatch with which an army of visitors has been carried back and forth each day. The Pennsylvania road alone has averaged 14,000 passengers a day for the past two weeks, and on some days has carried 30,000. With all this travel, not a single passenger has been injured since the opening of the Exhibition. Compliment could not say more.

—Yellow Jack is on the march, and he leaves a fearful trail. A small seaport town in Georgia reports one fourth of its population sick, with a pitiful dearth of physicians, food, and nurses, and starvation on the threshold. Appeals now come, which cannot be too promptly met, for help for these new claimants on Northern bounty. Meanwhile the Government medical authorities give their reassuring opinion that the fever will not travel north of its present territory.

—The bank managers of St. Paul, Minn., have subscribed $500 toward a fund for the support of the wife and child of J. L. Heywood, the heroic cashier of the Northfield bank. A circular has been prepared and forwarded to all the banks and bankers in the country, describing the attack upon the bank by the eight robbers, and Heywood's refusal under penalty of death to open the bank vaults. Contributions are asked for the fund from bank officers and all others desiring to contribute to it.

—Right Rev. James O'Connor, who was lately consecrated Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Omaha, Neb., arrived there on Saturday night. All the public Catholic institutions of the city were illuminated, bells rung, and there were many other manifestations of welcome and joy. Bishop O'Conner was on Sunday installed in the Cathedral. Immense crowds thronged the building outside Priests from all parts of the diocese were present. Bishop Regan, of St. Louis, conducted the services.

—In Forest county, on Thursday, the mountain streams became greatly swollen from the recent storm, the waters flooding the partly-settled valleys in the lumber regions and doing much damage. Near Ralston sixteen persons lost their lives. In McKean county the storm was of long duration and severe. Two persons were drowned near Southport. In Tioga county three lives are known to have been lost, and it is authentically reported that four persons were drowned while attempting to cross a swollen stream at Wellsport.

—The wife of Hon. Lorenzo Danford, M. C., of Ohio, attempted to throw herself and four-year old child into the rapids of the Niagara River above the American Fall on Tuesday of last week, but was rescued. She was taken to the International Hotel, where she said that she had come to Niagara Falls intending to commit suicide, but would make no further attempt. Mr. Danford was informed by telegraph of his wife's action, and he shortly arrived at the village. Mrs. Danford refused to give any information as to the cause that prompted the act.

—There resided until recently in Perry county an eccentric individual known as James H. Devor. In anticipation of his final retirement from earthly scenes he decided several years ago to become the architect of his own coffin, and, being rather particular in the matter, concluded to fashion it out of locust. A tree of that species was cut down, and he had the same manufactured into lumber, from which his proposed last home was made. The other day he died, and when the coffin was brought into the house for the purpose of depositing the body in it, it was found that he had made no allowance for an increase of stature, and it was accordingly too short.

—George Winthrop made an ascension in a hot air balloon at Paxton, Illinois, Saturday, and at an attitude of five hundred feet the balloon bursting with a loud report, began to descend rapidly. The wreck formed a parachute and checked the rapidity of his descent for a short time, but when about three hundred feet high a collapse occurred. The man shot rapidly earthward, striking with such force as to drive his legs into the ground up to his knees. His forehead was cut open and nose broken by the basket falling on him. His back is badly hurt and it is thought he suffered severe internal injuries, which will prove fatal. He was alive at last accounts.

The Hell Gate Expl

A SUCCESSFUL ENGINEERING
MIDABLE OBSTRUCTION
WITHOUT ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, September 24.—
engineering feat of removing
which obstructed the navigation
Gate has been successfully
in the precise time and manner
and without accident. An
ber of people assembled in the
hood to witness the expected
rock, etc. Great alarm
many residents of First
cross streets from Eighty-second
sixth streets, and some
tirely deserted by the
fear of rocks being hurled
Every house in that vicinity
and windows open as a
tion, but the great mass of
fears whatever, and spectators
the piers and low ground
with the rock. At precisely
to three o'clock the explosion
In a straight and
running north and south
hundred yards, the water
arose nearly three or four feet
"thud" was heard, rocks
the feet of the multitude
quick, short pulsations
The water, which appeared
tionary for an instant,
up in irregular dark
twelve feet high, mixed
from the dynamite; then
in a moment the river
peaceful aspect. Then a
arose from all the
city and from the steamers
steam whistles were blown
rung and all was over.
scarcely noticeable.
ment of rock was hurled
much as a ripple was
water, save just over the
explosion took place.
cussion in the air and not a
was broken in the city
Immediately after the explosion
of row boats set at their
Gate, each anxious to have
first passing over the scene
sion That the work was
is the general feeling, and
from the fact that the
over the spot safely.

◆

A BRITISH SHIP MISSING.—
dispatch of Sept. 25th says
ship Lammermoor, bound
to Demerara, is posted at Lloyd's
ing. It is believed she had
all hands and three hundred
grants. The Lammermoor
magnificent iron sailing
mensions were 274 feet in
250 feet inside, 40 7-10 breadth
and 23 7-10 depth of hold,
1,626 tons. In her construction
more tons of iron than
Lloyds' first class ships
masts were of iron, the same
used in all her yards and
the topgallant masts and
was intended for an emigrant
vessel, as well as for the
The Lammermoor was a
ly two years old. She
age from Liverpool to Calcutta
and her second, from Calcutta
York, in 102 days. She
latter port in July of last
return to Calcutta took
3,000 tons. At the time of
American waters her Captain
ant George Duncan, of the
Reserves; her first officer,
and her second and third
Charles Macauley and James
addition to these she had a
of subordinate officers,
apprentices, who ranked as
Her crew, all told, numbered
that she had on board at the
ering at least 350 persons.
owned by Wilson, Milligan & Co
erpool.

◆

—Sunday night a bold attempt
by three men to rob the
Bank of Pittsburgh. The
young man named Samuel
ged, handcuffed, and
appeared to have things all
when their designs upon the
were frustrated by the
ance of the watchman's
at whose shouts for the
alarm, and hastily decamped.
ran down to the Allegheny
speed, and Lieutenant
the police force, seeing
believing something was
ter them and called upon
Immediately he was assaulted
arms, and wounded in the
right breast. It is feared
result. The police are
have as yet no clue to the
abouts.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 29, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Heaven be praised, the rain has at length "ceased."

—Pink colored apples—that is apples with pink "innards"—have been discovered near Altoona.

—Hail fell in spots to a considerable depth within three or four miles of Ebensburg, on Tuesday last.

—Thomas Davis, Esq., the Republican candidate for Sheriff, has been confined to his home in this place for several days past with a severe attack of asthma.

—Pennsylvania's day (yesterday) was indeed a bright and beautiful oasis in the desert of disagreeable weather, and we earnestly hope we may have many more like it.

—Our "sojer boys" commemorated Pennsylvania day by target practice in the morning and a parade in the afternoon. No bull's-eyes at a thousand yards, however.

—F. P. Tierney, Esq., of Altoona, came home from the Centennial the other day minus his gold watch and pocket-book, the latter of which contained seven or eight dollars. Pickpockets.

—Out of respect for their distinguished fellow member, Hon. D. J. Morrell, one of the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers, Johnstown councils attended the ceremonies on Pennsylvania day in a body.

—The Democrats of Ebensburg and vicinity are earnestly invited to meet at the Court House to-morrow (Saturday) evening for the purpose of organizing a Tilden, Hendricks and Reform Club. Let there be a full turn out.

—Wm. H. Killinger was arrested in Harrisburg on Monday forenoon for stealing a gold watch and twelve dollars from Mrs. M. A. Dermitt, of Altoona, on Wednesday of last week. Killinger is now in the Hollidaysburg jail.

—David Kilgore, of Johnstown, was brought to jail here the other day to answer at December Court a charge of fornication and bastardy preferred against him by one of the fair sex, but was subsequently released on entering the necessary bail.

—The Republican Senatorial Conference for this district (Cambria and Blair) will meet at the hotel of Dr. John H. Clark, Cresson, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday next, to ratify the already decided upon nomination of Col. John A. Lemon.

—Hail stones the size of hen's eggs fell in Bedford county last week, if the Everett Press is telling the truth, which it may be doing this time, but if Everett gets up another story like that its reputation for veracity will undoubtedly suffer.

—Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, Republican nominee for Congress, was in town on Monday and Tuesday last. Still we don't think he is perfectly happy, and it may be that some of the most influential Republicans in this vicinity could tell the reason why.

—A man named James McGough had his jaw and nose broken, and was otherwise terribly if not fatally injured by another party named Kelly, with whom he had a fight at a picnic at Chest Springs on Wednesday last. Kelly was arrested and brought to jail here yesterday afternoon.

—John H. Brown, Esq., one of the candidates for Assembly on the Republican ticket, was on an electioneering tour this week, but we doubt found it up-hill business. His own party managers, as he is probably aware, are not running more than one candidate this year—and he's not for Assembly.

—The *Voice and Echo* charges Gen. Jacob M. Campbell with having been President of a Know Nothing lodge in Johnstown when that proscriptive organization was in the heyday of its glory, and no friend of Mr. Campbell has had the temerity to deny the charge. Stick a pin there, honest, fair-minded Republicans.

—Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, of Cambria borough, while at work near the blast furnace on Thursday last, was knocked down and dragged a considerable distance by a car descending the incline. His left leg was broken and injured so severely that it was feared amputation would have to be resorted to, and one of his hands was badly demoralized.

—Peter Gardner, of Upper Yoder township, has been prosecuted for an aggravated assault and battery on another farmer of the same township named John D. Reddy. The alleged offence was the result of a quarrel in regard to a civil suit pending between them and consisted of a blow on the head with a club, producing injuries which it is now feared will prove fatal.

—Finding their mercantile quarters too contracted for their business, Messrs. Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co. have leased the store room of Mr. E. J. Mills, adjoining the one now occupied by them, and are engaged at present in opening up communication and preparing the latter room for occupation. When they get in we shall have more to say about the new departure.

—Henry Brown, colored, one of the youngest members of a family well known in Hollidaysburg for the joy they afford the census taker when he comes around earning ten cents a head for enrolling them, attempted to commit suicide one day last week by gulping down a quantity of arsenic. A physician and a stomach pump saved his life just in the niche of time.

—Attention is invited to the advertisement and posters of an administration sale, on Saturday, Oct. 7th, of a large lot of personal property recently owned by Mr. Thomas Parrish, late of Allegheny township, deceased, and also to advertisement and posters of an executrix' sale, on the same day, of certain real estate of which Wm. Larimer, late of Cambria township, died seized.

—Henry L. M'Cullough, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh bar and a gentleman well known to many citizens of Cambria county, attempted to take his life on Monday night while crazed with liquor, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, at his home in Allegheny city. Although the wound is not necessarily fatal, there are reasons to fear that it will result in death.

—A special Court, designed particularly for the granting of naturalization papers, will be held in this place on Thursday next, October 5th, the last day upon which naturalizations can be issued or taxes paid by any one who has not paid taxes within two years and who wishes to vote at the coming election. Let all interested make a note of these facts and act in accordance with them.

—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work, and young men ought to avoid them as they would a common slop-shop clothing establishment, among which we are pleased to say that Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, cannot be numbered. Far from it, for better clothing at lower prices can be found nowhere else in Central Pennsylvania.

—Tuesday afternoon Charles O'Boyle was struck by the Philadelphia Express while attempting to get on board the Third Pittsburgh Freight at Kittanning Point, Blair county, and killed instantly. His skull was fractured. On the afternoon of the same day an unknown man was run over by the Second Pittsburgh Freight at Summerhill, this county, and killed on the spot, his head being almost severed from his body and one of his arms.

—Myers & Lloyd have room enough, goods enough, and confidence enough in their own ability to deal justly and fairly with everybody, and hence they have no need for an extension of any kind, unless it is the extending of an invitation to all persons wishing to buy dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc., at bottom prices to give them a call and see if they can't do as well, if not better, at their store than at any other store in Ebensburg.

—Jack Eckley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," an Altoona celebrity, fell in love with and married a woman named Mrs. Ellen Harshberger, of that city, on the 15th of the present month, and now the first husband of the aforesaid woman, Harshberger as he is, has put in an appearance and caused the arrest of his faithless wife and her second affinity on a charge of bigamy, and both at present occupy cells in the Hollidaysburg jail, biding their time for trial.

—Our friend Thos. J. Condon, of Allegheny township, foreman of repairs on the E. & C. R. R., has presented us with a hen's egg which measures 7¾ inches in circumference around the points and 6¼ inches around the middle. It is the product of a Brahma hen and is the second monster egg laid by said pullet this season. Has any one seen or heard of a specimen of hen fruit to equal or excel this one in the matter of dimensions? If so we will be glad to hear from them.

—A more constant down-pour of rain, accompanied by all its attendant discomforts, has probably never occurred in this region since the days of the great deluge. For the last three weeks or more we have had only one or two fine days, and as we write this (Wednesday) forenoon there is but little prospect of a cessation of hostilities on part of the elements. The moon changes on Tuesday next, and let us hope that the weather will change with it. P. S. The weather has discounted the moon somewhat.

—A pocket-book containing between thirty-one and thirty-two dollars (two $10's, one $5, three $1's, and the balance in change), a teacher's certificate for 1873, and a plain gold ring, was lost in this place, most probably at the railroad station, on Monday last. The owner of the pocket-book is a lady poor enough to feel the loss very much—indeed it was all the money she had—and we therefore hope and trust the finder will be honest enough to bring the missing property to this office, for which act of simple justice we are authorized to pay the sum of ten dollars.

—John Henry Roberts, a colored youth not unknown to—well, not to fame—in this community, was arrested in Johnstown last Thursday on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch and much other valuable property from Miss Annie W. Overfield, a lady who boarded for some time at the Cambria House in this place, but who is now stopping at the Hurlbut House, Johnstown, where John Henry was employed for a short time, but as the stolen articles were not found in his possession, nor indeed found at all, he was subsequently discharged, and has once more voluntarily returned to the scenes of his childhood. Stealing is evidently not John Henry's best hold, but there are some folks uncharitable enough to wish it was.

—A correspondent at Cherrytree, Indiana county, writes that the village is small and is only noted for an artesian mineral well. Strangers think the well a curiosity. Some ten or twelve years since a well was bored for oil, and ever since water and gas, which they struck at about two hundred and sixty feet, have been boiling out in considerable quantities. The water has never been analyzed, is a mild cathartic, cleanses thoroughly, softens the skin, and is cold and very clear, but when stirred up in the tub within which it boils up it becomes white as if mixed with milk. The gas can be burned by inverting a keg or box over the water as it comes up and lighting at a hole in the bottom, and it burns two colors, a twirling blue blaze shooting out small tongues of yellow.

—A lad named Oliver Wilson, son of Mr. James Wilson, of East Conemaugh, was accidentally shot in the right thigh, on Monday afternoon last, by a young companion, named Samuel Yeager, with whom he was on a hunting expedition in the neighborhood of the old Portage tunnel. After the accident young Yeager, who was of course badly frightened, ran all the way home and went to bed without saying a word to any one about the sad occurrence. Meantime young Wilson, who had received the full charge of shot in his leg, managed to make his way to the house of Adam Ream, not far distant, where he remained until the next day, when he was taken home and is now under the medical treatment of Dr. Wilson, who hopes to save his life, but has some fears on that score.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that a western husband and wife who quarreled and separated some three years ago, and had never seen each other since, accidentally encountered each other at the Altoona depot on Wednesday. Both were bound to the Centennial Exposition and they concluded to let bygones be bygones and interview the show together. All which was worthy of commendation, but we hope the reconciled husband had the good sense to call on Godfrey Wolff and treat himself to a bran splinter new suit of clothing before taking his departure from Altoona. His happiness was complete if he did, for after making up with and kissing his wife, there is nothing that makes a man think more of himself than a good suit of clothing from Wolff's popular cheap store: next door to the post-office, Altoona.

—On the night of the 13th of February last, as our readers will probably remember, Mr. Henry Anderson, watchman at Hawes' cement mill, Johnstown, shot and killed a young man named Kirby, whom he discovered on the roof of the mill and whom he evidently mistook for some interloper who meant mischief. Be this as it may, Anderson was subsequently tried and acquitted in our county court, but notwithstanding that fact, Daniel Kirby, a brother of the deceased, is still impressed with the idea that Anderson murdered his kinsman and that it devolves upon him to revenge his death. Acting upon this suggestion of the evil one, young Kirby has twice essayed to take Anderson's life, the latest of which attempts was made about 6 o'clock on Friday morning last, at which time Anderson, in company with two other men, was walking near the Cambria siding, when young Kirby suddenly appeared from under a truck and commenced shooting at Anderson, who fortunately struck Kirby's arm in the niche of time to prevent the ball from doing more than grazing his own arm. Three more shots were fired by Kirby in quick succession, but neither of them taking effect, he essyed to hurl a stone at Anderson, but the latter produced his revolver and young Kirby, deeming discretion the better part of valor, suddenly made himself scarce and is still at large. That he ought to be arrested and if possible sent to the penitentiary, as well for his own sake as for the sake of his intended victim, is a self-evident fact, and nothing should therefore be left undone to secure his apprehension at as early a day as possible.

FATAL AFFRAY AT LILLY'S STATION.—A sad affair, resulting in the death on Saturday evening last of a man named Jacob Boast, occurred at the public house of Mr. Peter Brown, at Lilly's Station, on Thursday evening of last week. The circumstances as we have learned them are that Boast, who was intoxicated at the time, and who was a great annoyance to everybody with whom he came in contact while in that condition, although a quiet and peaceable citizen under other circumstances, charged another man named James Callahan with having influenced the vote of a third party on a certain occasion by furnishing him with a pint of whiskey. This charge, made in the presence of several persons, had the effect of moving Callahan to anger, and the result was that he struck at Boast, knocking off his hat, and then kicked him in the side, producing injuries which culminated in his death, as is supposed, at the time indicated. In this connection it is proper to state, however, that the deceased had been ruptured for several years, and although in the habit of wearing a truss, he had left home that morning, having been on a spree the day previous, without putting on this very necessary appendage, the absence of which may in a great measure account for his unfortunate death, as it does not appear that more than one kick was administered to him and under ordinary circumstances this would seem to be rather a trivial cause for death. An inquest was convened by a justice of the peace on Monday afternoon, but owing to the fact that the testimony of several relatives of the deceased could not be obtained at that time, the inquest was adjourned until the following day, but with what result we have not learned up to present writing. Boast was a man of family, as is also Callahan, the latter being the father of several small children, and both were in some way related by marriage, or at least distantly connected in that way. Callahan has not been arrested up to present writing (Tuesday), but the verdict of the inquest will probably lead to his committal before we go to press. He is in great distress of mind over the unfortunate occurrence, and sadly bewails the outburst of passion which led him to commit so rash and inconsiderate an act, which has brought grief and tribulation great to two families at least.

AN EDITOR ON THE STUMP.—We gave currency to a rumor not long since that our esteemed friend, Hugh Pitcairn, Esq., of the Altoona *Tribune*—a gentleman from whom we have personally received the most courteous treatment ever since we have had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance—was preparing a speech or two for the campaign, with the intention of appearing "in public on the stage" to say his say on behalf of Hayes and Wheeler in particular and of the Republican candidates, district and county, in general. Mr. Pitcairn denied at the time that he was making any such preparation, but it is true none the less that he did appear before the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Altoona on Friday evening last and unbosomed himself in a speech of some length, a verbatim report of which we find published in Saturday's issue of the *Evening Mirror*. That the speech itself is a masterly production we shall neither deny or affirm, but that it contains anything calculated to convince the poor workingmen of that city that they ought to vote the Republican ticket, we beg leave, with all due deference for the talents and sincerity of the orator, to express our honest doubts. Some of Mr. Pitcairn's expressions are certainly very unique, and his glorification over the fact that he is a Republican because it places him with the respectable people of that community is extremely logical, to say the least, especially when it leads one to infer, as it certainly does, that the Democrats over there, as well as elsewhere, for he goes on to say that wherever he has been he has always joined himself with the best class of citizens, *i. e.*, the Republican party, are little better than scalawags and common bummers, which of course Mr. Pitcairn does not believe nor would he have any one think him capable of uttering. But that is not all. Mr. Pitcairn gobbles down Grantism and all its glaring iniquities with a relish which seems to betoken a very strong stomach, and even goes so far as to say that it is one of the best governments that has ever fallen to the lot of man. After that no one need be surprised to learn that the speaker charges Gov. Tilden with having been the ringleader of the greatest thieves that ever disgraced any city of the United States, or that he himself is strongly impressed with the belief that Hayes is the only man to give us a little more of that "best government," etc., so generously bestowed upon us by Grant. The rest of the speech is made up in a great measure of the usual "bloody shirt" arguments, which are well calculated of course to convince people that the only way to express good will towards the South and to redeem the country from the deplorable condition in which it has been placed through the unquestioned jobbery and corruption of the Republican party, is it to vote for a continuance in power of the same men who have secured for us the great blessings which we now enjoy (?) so abundantly. But enough. We commend Mr. Pitcairn for his sincerity, and earnestly hope that he will repeat that speech, like some of his political faith in Philadelphia and elsewhere do their voting, early and often. The Democrats can certainly stand it if he and his party friends can. For the sake of the latter, however, we are almost tempted, in the language of the lamented Greeley, to say to Mr. Pitcairn, "Go west, young man—go west!"

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—Several meetings of the Democracy have been held in northern Cambria during the past week, the most important and most enthusiastic of which was the mass meeting and pole raising at Carrolltown on last Saturday afternoon, of which we trust our correspondent, "More Anon," will furnish us a full account although seemingly remiss at present writing, especially as our own physical condition prevented us from putting in an appearance as we had fully determined upon doing.

Of the other meetings, the one at the Bonner House, Loretto, on Thursday evening last, was all that could have been expected under the circumstances, and was addressed by John S. Rhey and Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., of this place. The meeting was followed by a social cotillion party, which we believe was well patronized. On Friday evening a very fine meeting was held in the Court House, in this place, and although in a great measure impromptu and having the further disadvantage of bad weather to contend with, it was quite largely attended and proved in all other respects a decided success. It was specially called to extend a welcome and hear a speech from Lieut.-Gov. John Latta, who it was known had accepted an invitation from the Carrolltown Club to address a meeting at that place on Saturday afternoon, but beyond a few posters, a brief notice in our columns, and the sweet, stirring music of the Silver Cornet Band, from which we never heard better playing, no special effort was made to get up a crowd, the weather rendering it impossible for people from the country to attend with any degree of comfort. The meeting was organized by calling A. Walters, Esq., of Carrolltown, to the chair, and selecting as Vice Presidents Messrs. Martin Kutruff, Joseph Wertner, John L. Stough and James Myers, and as Secretaries Francis Cramer, E. B. Kittell and H. A. McPike. R. L. Johnston, Esq., thereupon introduced the first speaker, Hon. John Latta, who in a sound and sensible argument, replete with facts and figures, engaged the attention of the meeting for fully an hour or more. He was followed by F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., Cambria's choice for State Senator, in his usual terse style, after which several other gentlemen were called on, only one of whom, John S. Rhey, Esq., responded with a speech, and no one need be told that that speech amused as well as edified all who heard it. After each speech the audience cheered heartily and the band played delightfully; and when the meeting adjourned, which it did about 10 o'clock, everybody felt that it was good to have been there.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—In accordance with previous notice the Democratic Congressional Conference of the Seventeenth District met at the Bedford House, Bedford borough, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 19. The following gentlemen took their seats as conferees:

Bedford.—E. J. Rauch, P. S. Morgart, J. M. Reynolds.

Blair.—J. C. Everhart, W. C. Bayley, T. W. Jackson.

Cambria.—Louis Wehn, (2 votes,) R. J. Lloyd.

Somerset.—J. P. Philson, R. H. Patterson, W. H. Ruppel.

The conference was organized by choosing W. C. Bayley President and J. W. Reynolds Secretary.

The following letter from Hon. John Reilly was presented and read:

ALTOONA, Sept. 20, 1876.

To the Congressional Conference, 17th District, Penn'a.—GENTLEMEN: My name having been brought before your body by the action of some of the counties of the District through their conventions, I deem it proper to say that I have not at any time been a candidate for the nomination for Congress and do not desire it. I shall deem it a duty to submit to the will of the people expressed through the action of your body and trust that it may be for the best for the whole people of our country.

Very truly yours, JOHN REILLY.

☞ The further proceeding's are thus reported by the Bedford *Gazette*.

Mr. Morgart then nominated Hon. John Reilly. Mr. Wehn nominated Hon. W. J. Baer, of Somerset, and Mr. Jackson nominated Major Jesse R. Crawford, of Blair. The first and second ballots resulted as follows: Reilly 6, Baer 3, Crawford 4. Third ballot, Reilly, 5, Baer 3, Crawford, 5; fourth ballot, Reilly, 6, Baer 1, Crawford 6. On the fifth ballot the name of Baer was withdrawn, and that and the two succeeding ones resulted in 6 for Reilly and 6 for Crawford. On motion Maj. Crawford was invited into the conference. He came in and was introduced to the conference and said that he had no desire to prolong the session of the conference or stand in the way of the harmony of the party—that, of all times, this is the one when entire union should prevail among us. He had received the unanimous instruction of Blair county after Mr. Reilly had announced that he was not a candidate for renomination, and that neither now, nor two years ago, had he done anything but what was right as a Democrat toward Mr. Reilly or to his party. "Two years ago," said he, "I stood in this very room and yielded the instructions of my county in favor of Mr. Reilly, desiring then the success of the party. Two of the counties have now instructed for him this year, and I am here again for harmony and I now withdraw my name and ask my conferees to vote for Hon. John Reilly." Mr. Crawford's speech was received with applause and hearty congratulations from the conferees.

—Serg't Singer is the champion targetist.

Local Correspondence.

INDIANA, Pa., Sept. 23, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Trusting that a few news items from this point will not prove uninteresting to some of your subscribers, your dilatory correspondent, after many days, returns to the reportorial ranks and declares himself ready for duty.

Presuming that all who read the "Freeman" are well acquainted with the geographical position of this pleasant little town, I need enter into no lengthened description of its location, but need only give you a few of the main points of interest in and about the place for the benefit of those who have never been here.

To any one approaching Indiana from any direction whatever, the magnificent building of the State Normal School, situated as it is on a slightly elevated piece of ground at the southwestern edge of town, will first attract his attention. The building is a brick edifice, 210 feet long, with three wings extending back 130 feet in length and 50 feet in width. Fronts eastward, is five stories high, contains 280 rooms, and is heated with steam. The water used in the building is pumped from a well 164 feet deep and is excellent in quality. Every convenience of modern times has been concentrated in this structure, and the health and comfort of the students considered in all its arrangements, so that we can safely assert that there is no better, healthier, or more convenient Normal School building in the United States than Indiana county can boast of.

Situated on the northeast corner of Philadelphia and 6th streets the Court House is seen towering high above all the surrounding buildings, and although the cause of "a little irregularity" at the time of its erection, is an object of pride to every citizen in the county. In point of architecture and convenience I do not think it is surpassed by any Court House in the State.

Other places of interest well worthy of mention I will leave until some future communication and give a short description of our "doin's" in this place.

First and foremost, political matters claim the attention of the male portion of the community. About two weeks ago the Republicans organized a Hayes and Wheeler Club, which at the present time numbers about two hundred members. They made their first appearance in public one day last week with seventy-five men in ranks. Their uniforms consist of white caps, white capes, and white leggings, the color adopted being no doubt in honor of their chief, Harry White, although the contrast between the uniform and some of the members of the Club is very great. The formation of this Club and its first public appearance were the signals for a thorough and earnest awakening in the Democratic ranks. A meeting was called for last Saturday evening at the Court House, at which time and place a large and enthusiastic gathering was present. A "Tilden and Hendricks Marching Club" was organized and two days after the names of one hundred and fifty Democratic voters were enrolled.

The Democratic element of this county is thoroughly aroused and determined to send that tried and true Democrat, Hon. Geo. A. Jenks, of Clarion county, back to Congress this fall with such a glorious majority as shall make glad the heart of every true Democrat throughout the State. Shall we not hear as good an account from Cambria's "frosty sons of thunder" this fall. Of the progress of the campaign in this "neck of woods" you shall hear more hereafter.

Last Monday, although a wet, disagreeable day, was an exciting one with us. Two excursion trains left this place for the Centennial, one at 9.30 A. M., carrying 296 passengers in three coaches. Joining the Saltsburg excursion party at Blairsville, they formed a section of the Day Express, with eleven passenger coaches, containing about seven hundred passengers. At 4.30 P. M. a second train left here carrying 168 excursionists. The Pa. R. R. Co. being unable to furnish passenger coaches for the transportation of passengers from this place, a wreck car, a baggage car and three common box cars were pressed into the service for the accommodation of the excursion party. The train, as it stood ready to start, was the cause of many jokes and funny speeches at the expense of the passengers, who on their part, however, bore it all very well; and amid the laughing and cheering of the crowd, they took their departure, consoled by the thought that they were going to the Centennial. At Blairsville Intersection, however, the entire party obtained excellent accommodations on the Philad'a Express, and were as a consequence happy.

The nineteenth annual exhibition of the Indiana County Agricultural Society will be held in this place on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of October, and promises to be an enjoyable affair. The Society having just completed a large and excellent race course, erected new and substantial buildings for the benefit of exhibitors, enlarged their boundaries, and in many other ways added to the attractiveness of the place, I can safely say the grounds will now compare very favorably with any in the State.

Sensational items are rather scarce in this vicinity just at present, and as I do not wish to exhaust the descriptive list for fear of "going short" on material for some future occasion, I will close, promising to be more punctual in the way of correspondence hereafter.

Yours, TISHIMINGO.

THE CARROLLTOWN MEETING, &c.—Having failed to receive our Carrolltown letter until Wednesday evening, we are forced to curtail its contents to some extent, but deem it due to our correspondent and to the honest, earnest Democrats of that vicinity to publish in full his account of the big meeting and pole raising at that place on Saturday last, and also of a meeting at Nicktown on Wednesday previous. Here it is:

THE MEETING AND POLE RAISING

was conducted under the auspices of the Democratic Clubs of Carrolltown, Susquehanna and Barr townships. It was a grand old fashioned Democratic rally. The pole was spliced together near the residence of A. Strittmatter, Esq., one mile from town, and thence conveyed to our borough in four wagons, drawn by eight grey horses, caparisoned and decorated with flags, preceded by the martial band, and followed by an immense concourse of people. When the procession reached town the cornet band escorted it to the diamond, where the pole was raised amid the resounding cheers of the assembled multitude.

LIEUT.-GOV. LATTA

was then vociferously called upon and cheered, after which he proceeded to deliver an address which occupied about one hour and a half. The Governor made a telling speech and was applauded with great enthusiasm. R. L. Johnston, Esq., the old war horse, was then called upon and gave us one of his usual entertaining and pointed efforts, holding the people until gathering darkness caused an adjournment to Wertner's Hall, where the meeting was continued with unabated vigor until ten o'clock, when it finally adjourned.

It was truly astonishing to see the immense crowd of people who stood out in the pitiless rain listening eagerly to every word that fell from the speakers' lips, for the inclemency of the afternoon was such that even dumb brutes sought shelter.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT NICKTOWN.

On Wednesday last there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Barr township. Speeches were delivered by J. J. Thomas, Esq., J. C. Easly, Esq., Aug. Walters, Esq., and James Null. The Democracy of Barr are up and doing and will show a full hand at the approaching election. MORE ANON.

HOW MANY SUFFER constantly, in some form, the maladies that result from the errors of youth, and would give all they possess to be restored to sound and vigorous health so necessary to physical and mental enjoyment. Let such consult, in our columns, the advertisement of the "Peabody Medical Institute," setting forth the character of the medical works published by it. "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation" will guide those who are afflicted with the consequences of youthful indiscretions to paths of pleasantness and physical vigor. "Sexual Physiology of Woman and Her Diseases" will guard and guide the female sex by its admirable teachings. "Diseases of the Nerves and Nervous Maladies" is a fountain of knowledge to all suffering from nervous debility. A Gold Medal, of great beauty and value, has recently been presented to the author of the above works by the National Medical Association.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other Throat and Lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by our Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, of this place; also by P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.* [4-21.-6m.]

FALL NOVELTIES
NOW OPEN AT
HUGUS & HACKE'S,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our various departments are now replete with all the novelties for the present and approaching season. We direct special attention to our complete stock of

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

all of the most celebrated brands, and the wear of which we guarantee. Also

250 NEW SHADES 250
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

from $1.25 to $2.50 per yard. These are the best bargains we have ever offered in Silk Goods, being less than last season's prices, notwithstanding the great advance. We offer extra good value in BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, and an immense assortment of all the new styles of

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS

We have now open and will continue to receive during the season specialties in FRENCH and BERLIN CLOAKS and SACQUES, which will be sold at lower rates than ever before.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

☞ Our stock of these is always the largest and our prices the lowest.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth Avenue and Market St.,
Pittsburgh.

—The last Altoona *Radical* contains more than seven columns of the strongest arguments that could possibly be adduced for the continuance in power of the Republican party. They are headed "Sheriff's Sales," and tell a story that cannot be gainsayed.

OBITUARY.

MYERS.—Died, in Oil City, Pa., on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1876, Miss Agnes C. Myers, aged 21 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The deceased was a sister of Mrs. Wm. Linton, of Summitville, and a member of a family well known in this county and Indiana, of both which they long were residents. The subject of this notice was a very estimable young lady, and her untimely death will be a source of sincere sorrow to many loving relatives and admiring friends.

CONNELL.—Died, of paralysis, at the residence of Mr. Daniel O'Hara, in Munster township, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1876, Miss ELIZABETH CONNELL, aged 72 years, fifty-six of which were passed in this county, she having been born in Ireland. Interment at Lloyd's cemetery.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of THOMAS ADAMS, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Adams (of Joseph), late of Clearfield township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOOVER, Executor.
Sept. 29, 1876.-6t.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY; No. 46, June Term, 1876.—Timothy H. Brooks vs. Josephine Brooks. *Alias Subpœna in Divorce.*

To the respondent above named: You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for the County of Cambria, on the first Monday of December next, to answer the complaint of the libelant in the above stated case. HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Sept. 27, 1876.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Michael Maguire and Charles Bruce, administrators of George Bruce, dec'd, as shown by their final account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment; when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. J. G. LAKE, Auditor.
Sept. 29, 1876.—3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of James Boland, administrator of John O. Boland, dec'd, as shown by his final account, to and among the parties entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment; when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
Sept. 29, 1876.—3t. J. G. LAKE, Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—TIMOTHY H. BROOKS vs. JOSEPHINE BROOKS.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County; No. 46, June Term, 1876. *Libel in Divorce.*

The undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner by the Court to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Commissioner.
Sept. 25, 1876.-3t.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*In Bankruptcy.* In the matter of FERDINAND MARX, Bankrupt.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Ferdinand Marx, of the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Hollidaysburg, Pa., in said District, on the 18th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of John Brotherline, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
[9-28.-2t.] U. S. Marshal for said District.

Administrators' SALE.

WILL be offered for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of THOMAS PARRISH, deceased, near Loretto, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1876,

The following described property, to wit: 2 good Horses, 2 Milch Cows, 6 head Beef and Young Cattle, 6 Hogs, and a lot of Poultry; 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Mower, 1 Patent Windmill, 1 Carriage, 1 Farm Wagon, Sleds and Sleigh, Plows, Harrows, and many other Farming Implements; 175 bushels Oats, 30 bushels Wheat, 18 tons Hay, 500 shocks Corn, 40 bushels Potatoes, a large lot of Apples, a lot of Wheat in the ground, a lot of Buck wheat; 1 Loom and fixtures; 2 large Copper Kettles, 5 large Iron Kettles, and a general stock of ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of 5 good Bedsteads and Bedding, a lot of fine wool Blankets and Coverlets, 100 yards good Carpets, Sofa Chairs, Bureaus, Cupboards, Desks, Cooking and Heating Stoves, 2 Spinning Wheels, &c., &c.—in all about $1,500 worth of property, which will positively be sold for what it will bring.

Sale to commence at 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., when terms will be made known.

F. J. PARRISH,
E. H. PARRISH,
Adm'rs of THOMAS PARRISH, dec'd.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county and to us directed, we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Barr township, on

SATURDAY, October 28, 1876,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: All that part of the real estate of which Anthony Mohler died seized, lying north of the public road from Carrolltown to the village of St. Nicholas, and adjoining lands of Jacob Weiland and George Sherry, containing between 20 and 30 Acres, (a part of which is cleared), the same to be surveyed before sale and to be sold according to the survey.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN SOISSONG, Sr.
JULIAN MOHLER,
Executors of Anthony Mohler, dec'd.

N. B.—I will, at the same time and place, offer for sale a lot of personal property belonging to myself, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Farming Implements, &c., upon which a reasonable credit will be given. Terms made known on day of sale.

JULIAN MOHLER.
Barr Twp., Sept. 28, 1876.-4t.

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 24, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

Now THEN
FOR THE
BIGGEST THING
IN
BARGAINS!
EVER EXPERIENCED IN
EBENSBURG.

THE GRANDEST DISPLAY
AND
Largest Array
OF
CHOICE GOODS,
WE DARE SAY,
THAT FOR MANY A DAY,
HAS BEEN OFFERED TO
Folks Hereaway

ONE PRICE
TO ALL!
READY CASH
FROM ALL!

REMEMBER
Our ONE PRICE
and don't forget the balance of the firm of
PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & CO.,
IN TUDOR'S BUILDING,
HIGH ST., Ebensburg.

Men's Heavy Boots, the very best in the market, can be had at our Store for $2.50.

We have the largest and best selection of Calicoes in town, which we will sell at 6, 7 and 8 cents per yard.

An immense stock of Shirtings, 10 and 11 1-2 cents per yard.

Come and examine our stock of Muslins from 6 to 10 cents per yard.

A new stock of Flannels, the very best, fully warranted and of our own make.

Cassimeres of our own make—enough to supply everybody in the county. All wool and no shoddy.

A big stock of Yarns, of which this advertisement is not one. Call and see.

Cheese only 12½ cents per pound. Twelve boxes just received.

Coffee, a prime article, at 22 and 25 cents.

The best Syrups, better article than have ever heretofore been brought to town, at 80 cents per gallon.

We want FOUR TONS of Butter, for which we will pay the highest price in merchandise.

EXECUTRIX' SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, I will offer at Public Sale, at my residence in Cambria township, on

SATURDAY, the 7th OCTOBER, 1876,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The following described real estate: Beginning at a post corner of lands of Robert Williams and John T. Williams; thence by land of John T. Williams, east 102 perches, to a maple; thence by lands of heirs of Wm. Larimer, north 138¾ perches to a post; thence by same, north 70 degrees, west 110 perches, more or less, to a post on line of land of Robert Williams; thence by land of said R. Williams, south 174 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning—containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. The above described land is well timbered with hemlock, beech and maple.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.

MARY JANE LARIMER,
Executrix of WM. LARIMER dec'd.
Cambria Twp., Sept. 18, 1876.—3t.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of THOMAS PARRISH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thos. Parrish, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

F. J. PARRISH, } Administrators.
E. H. PARRISH, }
Sept. 22, 1876.—6t.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Sisters of St. Joseph have opened a Boarding School for Young Ladies at St. Mary's Convent, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

TERMS. $150 per annum; payable in advance. Music and Languages, extra charge. [9-1.-3m.]

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) is now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office.
July 14, 1876.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference, perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Supper, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3.'75.-1y.]

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-15.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,
MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR
Union Crop LEATHER,
AND DEALER IN
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 tons of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Woodvale, Jan. 7, 1876.—1y.

Beaver (Pa.)
COLLEGE AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
$196.50

Pays for Board, Furnished Room, and Tuition in Common Branches for the school year—commencing Sept. 12th. Extensive Buildings and in fine repair. $246 pays for the above and Music Lessons. Send for Catalogue and full information.

College most beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 28 miles below Pittsburgh. Address

B. T. TAYLOR, President.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN COCHRAN, dec'd.

The undersigned gives public notice that letters of administration have been granted to her on the estate of John Cochran, late of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, while those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated in proper shape for settlement.

MARGARET WHALEN, Adm'x.
Gallitzin Twp., Sept. 22, 1876.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of PATRICK SLATTERY, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Patrick Slattery, late of Washington township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLATTERY, Executor.
Summit, Sept. 1, 1876.-6t.*

NOTICE.—The account of H. Kinkead, assignee of Florence Willebrand, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Cambria county, and will be presented for confirmation at the next regular term of Court to convene at Ebensburg, in said county, on the first Monday of December next.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 4, 1876.

M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12.'76.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [8-21.'76.-tf.]

ANECDOTE OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and a crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which—owing to some change in wind or weather—had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage through them most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of there being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come aboard, but no! he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning: "Give him the end of a rope," he said; "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown—the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round and made straight for the shore; where a few minutes afterwards boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of their four-footed friend—were placed safe and undamaged. Was there no *reasoning* here? No acting with a view to an end, or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary *instinct?—Rev. T. C. Atkinson, in The Zoologist.*

THE HEARING OF BEES.—The question whether bees have the power of hearing has long been a mooted point among naturalists. Sir John Lubbeck has tried experiments with his bees in order to elucidate the matter. Thus he has played the violin close to his bees, he has tried a dog whistle, a shrill pipe, a tuning fork and shouting, but no noise appeared to disturb them. Nevertheless a curious occurrence took place at Windsor a few weeks since. Colonel Stewart, commanding officer, Second Life Guards, reports that a short time since, when the regiment was returning down the Long Walk from a field day, a swarm of bees, attracted by the music, followed the regiment into the barracks, flying about over the heads of the band. On arriving at the barracks yard the band formed up to play the regiment into barracks; the bees followed their example, forming up also and settling on a branch of a tree over the heads of the bandsmen. They were at once taken prisoner by the corporal of the guard, and are now hived in the barracks yard.

The distance over which the bees followed the band was more than a mile. We have heard of "spelling bees," but these are musical bees with a vengeance. It is a common practice in the country to collect bees by means of rattling a warming pan with a piece of iron, or shaking a stone in a tin kettle, and the idea that bees will follow sounds is as old as Virgil.—*London Daily News.*

THE FARMERS' FRIEND.—The swallow, swift and nighthawk are the guardians of the atmosphere They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil, snipes and woodcock the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that, if the birds were all swept away from off the earth, man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by the grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hen, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist by the birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds, and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the vast quantities of noxious insects destroyed. The long persecuted crow has been found, by actual experiment, to do far more good, by the vast quantity of grubs and insects he devours, than the little harm he does in a few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmers' best friends.

HOW YOUR PULSE OUGHT TO BEAT.—Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse; then, by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, since now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of such peculiarity. An exchange says: An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven about 80, and from twenty to sixty years it is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at four-score. A healthful grown person's beats 70 times, declining to 60 at four-score. At sixty, if the pulse always exceeds 70, there is a disease, the machine working itself out, there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as consumption, when the pulse is quick.

COMMON SALT, saturated with laudanum, is said to be an infalible cure for burns, allaying all pain almost instantly.

The CENTRAL HOTEL, of Pittsburgh.

SMITHFIELD STEET, FROM 2d TO 3d AVEN'S, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class House in the city. Street cars pass the door every five minutes to all the depots and all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day.
Aug. 18, 1876.—3m. WALSH & ANDERSON, Proprietors.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Provisions and Feed
OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH
WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE
such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

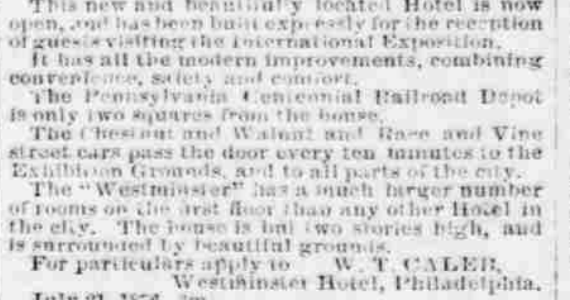
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House.
Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

CENTENNIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.
Westminster Hotel,
NEAR THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
On Belmont, the main avenue to the Park, within three blocks of the main building.
West Philadelphia.
This new and beautifully located Hotel is now open, and has been built expressly for the reception of guests visiting the International Exposition.
It has all the modern improvements, combining convenience, safety and comfort.
The Pennsylvania Centennial Railroad Depot is only two squares from the house.
The Chestnut and Walnut and Race and Vine street cars pass the door every ten minutes to the Exhibition Grounds, and to all parts of the city.
The "Westminster" has a much larger number of rooms on the first floor than any other Hotel in the city. The house is but two stories high, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.
For particulars apply to W. T. CALEB,
Westminster Hotel, Philadelphia.
July 21, 1876. 3m.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,



Wood Street, from 2d to 3d Avenues,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most centrally located first class house in the city. Street cars within one square every five minutes to all the Depots and to all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day. Large sample room for commercial travelers.
[8 11.-3m.] J. M. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.

Belmont Hotel,
Philadelphia,
CORNER 41st AND OREGON STS.
Four Blocks from Centennial Exposition.
Capacity, 1,000 Guests. Terms, $3.50 per Day.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
☞ Private Parlors and Rooms en suite, etc.
Located in a lovely grove of maple trees. The most attractive Hotel near Centennial Grounds. Free from noise, dust, mud and combustible buildings. Built and furnished by Baltimoreans. The patronage of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia especially solicited.
CHAS. F. & F. P. STEVENS,
[6-30.-3m.] Owners and Proprietors.

PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner LOCUST and NINTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. WATSON, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout.* He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.
No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept in the PEABODY.
May 26, 1876.—4m.

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock. ACOES & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.
P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-16.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA.—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.
W. J. BONNER.
Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf.

Boyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents
Germania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y]

Miller House
LATE "CAIN HOUSE."
Cornr Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
GREENSBURG, PA.
Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[2-4.'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

JAMES WILKINSON.................H. T. O'FRIEL.
WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.
☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12-tf)

FINE PIGS FOR SALE.—I have for sale a choice lot of young POLAND CHINA PIGS, the best Hog that is raised for profit; fattens at any age and will weigh 250 to 300 lbs. from 9 months to a year old. For further particulars address me at Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa. REUBEN FOX.
Aug. 18, 1876. 3m.*

SUNBEAMS.

When is the baby like a canister? When it is a tea thing.

Gamblers who see too much of "ante" are often obliged to see their "uncle."

In Keokuk there is a man named John Plaster Alabaster.

Miss Kitty Fewclothes lives in San Antonio, Texas. Is she related to Flora McFlimsey?

"Soup, sir?" exclaimed a hotel waiter. "No, sir! comedian," was the reply of the dignified actor.

Bobby to his pig—"What the deuce are you grunting at? You don't have to go to school like I does."

A Baltimore man spent a whole year to learn how to box, and then when called a liar he ran away so fast that no one could catch him.

Texas has a new game in cards—one holds a revolver, while the other holds the cards. A coroner holds the inquest, of course.

A prominent member of the Middletown insane asylum says that the reason colds are so common is because people do not warm their umbrellas before putting them on.

A Lancaster county clergyman is lecturing on "The Model Husband." He may mean well, but we dislike to be talked about in such a public manner.—*Norristown Herald.*

Some fellows kidnapped a Green Bay (Wis.) girl the other night, but as soon as daylight came they put her right out of the carriage and told her to go home. They said they were homely enough themselves.

An exchange says that "an English magistrate has just sent a starving man to jail for six weeks for picking up an unsound cabbage." That will teach him to take a sound cabbage next time.

Under the new constitution of Texas nine of a jury may return a verdict; but that doesn't prevent the other three from gathering a crowd and lynching the prisoner to a telegraph pole.

When a Missourian had his head caved in in a saloon row the doctor blew in his ear until the dent disappeared and the head was plump and round again. The patient, however, complained of a roaring in his ear.

How the family has grown! Three millions in 1776—forty-four millions in 1876! Uncle Sam will have to put another "L" on pretty soon.—*Ex.* They're raising it in Congress, now.—*Rockland Courier.*

Muchachinock is the name of a beautiful creek that meanders through the Oskaloosa coal regions. It is an Indian name, and was used by them to scare the wolves with. It has no pronunciation. When the inhabitants of that country want to say anything about it, they write it on a slate.

Some Indians, who had never seen a railroad, encamped on the track of the Union Pacific Railroad a few nights ago, and an express train picked up the lot and left them in the ditch. Those who could talk went on to say:—"Nother kind of devil here."

In Burmah there is a tribe which has a theory of its own as to the origin of man. It believes that the first human being was a woman; and that she laid one hundred eggs in order that the earth might be populated. The first men, it seems from this, were Kucucks.

An ex-confederate of Williamsburg, Va., who signs himself "A Rebel of 1865, a Patriot of 1876," observing that the last monthly debt statement fixed the national debt at $2,244,981 25, has written to Secretary Bristow a letter inclosing twenty-five cents "to pay the last two figures."

"Sal," said a girl, looking out of the upper-story window of a milk-shop, and addressing another girl who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to a meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sundays, you will have to come in the back way."

The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company recently received a note from a citizen of New Jersey, which read thus: "My wife and I are anxious to have a *birth* on your steamer of the -th. Yours, etc." To which he replied, "Come along, and we will do the best we can for you."

Professor Seelye was near being called out for saying to a brother member, "Omne ignatum pro magnifico." Springer, of Illinois, the gentleman alluded to in these scandalous terms, said he "proposed to show that college bred chap that he was no such a hairpin—not by a large majority."

"That's good butter," said Shrimp to his boarding mistress the other morning, as he transferred half there was on the plate to a hot biscuit. "Yes," said she, eyeing him sharply, "that butter cost me thirty-eight cents a pound." "Well," said he, scooping the remainder on to another biscuit, "it's worth it."

A man in Omaha was shot by a desperado, and the bullet lodged harmlessly in a pack of playing cards in his inside coat pocket. But this incident did not increase the sale of cards in Omaha. Every male citizen was already supplied with the article; but they have all shifted them from their boot-legs to their inside coat pockets.

"Papa, what's a safe?" "A safe, my child, is a charitable institution, in which benevolent old people and orphans lay up their money, for the use of sickly burglars in paying hotel bills at Saratoga!" "What's a cashier?" "A cashier, my child, is a sign board established by amiable bank directors to point out the way into the safe!" "What's a detective?" "He's a burglar's brother-in-law, and always boards with his rich relations."

A judge in North Carolina was a great stickler for forms. One day a soldier, who had been battered considerably in the war, was brought in as a witness. The judge told him to hold up his right hand. "Can't do it sir," said the man. "Why not?" "Got a shot in that arm, sir." "Then hold up your left." "Got a shot in that arm, too, sir." "Then," said the judge, sternly, "you must hold up your leg. No man can be sworn, sir, in this court by law unless he holds up something."

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)
The SCIENCE of LIFE;
Or, Self-Preservation.
More than One Million Copies Sold.
Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association, March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal). Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of Body and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE than FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

"The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy."

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [7-7.-1y.]

CALIFORNIA!
THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California,* and the *Western Territories.* Its
Omaha and California Line
Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.* Its
Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line
Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth,* and all points in the Great Northwest. Its
Winona and St. Peter Line
Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm,* and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its
Green Bay and Marquette Line
Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country.* Its
Freeport and Dubuque Line
Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport,* and all points via Freeport. Its
Chicago and Milwaukee Line
Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha,* to *Milwaukee.*
Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all through trains of this road.
This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.
At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.
On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:
For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.
For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.
For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.
For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.
For Dubuque via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.
For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.
For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.
For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.
For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.
New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

SANDALWOOD
Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.
Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York, for one. (4-28.-6m.Ex.)

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg.
March 2, 1876.-tf. D. H. ZAHM.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

Life, GROWTH, Beauty.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
Not a Dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.
Can be applied by the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and the natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.
Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.
HERE IS THE PROOF
—OF ITS—
Superior EXCELLENCE
Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia—a man whose veracity none can doubt:
I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "*London Hair Color Restorer,*" which restored my hair to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.
MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.
DR. SWAYNE & SON.—*Respected Friends:* I have the honor to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "*London Hair Color Restorer.*" Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, corner Tenth and Coates, Phila.
BOSTON TESTIMONY.
JULY 22D, 1871.—DR. SWAYNE & SON: Last winter, while in Trenton, N. J., I procured six bottles of "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER," which I like very much, in fact better than anything I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles C. O. D., care of W. S. Fogler & Son, Druggists, 723 Tremont street, Boston.
Respectfully yours, ADA BAKER,
No. 50 Rutland Square.
DR. DALTON, of Philadelphia, says of it: The "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.
75 Cents per Bottle—6 Bottles, $4.
If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward to any address on receipt of price. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE LUNGS.
CONSUMPTION
This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms—neglected coughs, night-sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."
BRONCHITIS—a premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption—is characterized by catarrh or inflammation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness and pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,
Dr. Swayne's
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
HEMMORRHAGE, or SPITTING OF BLOOD, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, etc.
Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.
The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.
It has a marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its influence the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.
PRICE, $1—6 BOTTLES, $5.
If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward a half dozen to any address, *freight paid,* on receipt of price.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL PROMINENT DRUGGISTS.

ITCHING PILES!
PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
POSITIVELY CURED BY THE USE OF
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.
Home Testimony.
I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, *Pruritus* or *Prurigo,* or more commonly known as *Itching Piles.* The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of *Swayne's Ointment;* its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure *Swayne's Ointment* at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.
JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North 2d st., Phila.
SKIN DISEASES!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents. Six boxes, $2.50. *Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.*
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SWAYNE'S PANACEA!
Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price—$2.00 a bottle; 3 bottles, $5.00. [6-16.-1y.]

AN ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE.—Owing to the education of the girls of the present day and the supposed expense of keeping a family, young men remain single until they have acquired sufficient means to enter into the matrimonial state, and like the sinner determining on reform, go on until too old to seek a mate. Powers, an eminent sculptor, on being questioned as to why he married when possessed of such limited means, replied: "Family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them; they have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often when on the eve of despairing they have forced me like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones." And Powers was right, for a wife to direct a man toward a proper ambition and general economy, is like a timely succor at sea, to save him from destruction on a perilous voyage. Let a young man of steady habits and possessed of the means of self-support, marry the girl he likes whenever he has sufficient to commence housekeeping, but [illegible] his selection, let him know the [illegible] of his bride and ascertain how she raised her daughter; if to be at home in the kitchen as well as in the parlor, if as handy at the needle as at the piano, he can safely marry under the conviction that he will have a wife to help him along the uncertain pathway of life. We don't often moralize on such subjects, and should not on this occasion did we not see so many forlorn old bachelors in our everyday rambles through this town.—*Exchange.*

WHY WE COUGH.—An Italian investigator has been studying the causes of coughs, and has come to the conclusion that they are the result of the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air-passages. In severe cases the parasite multiplies and takes possession of the lung-cells. Quinine is said to possess the power of stopping the microscopic fungi, and, is therefore recommended as a remedy. The Italian doctor has successfully used a powder composed of [illegible] of quinine, one part; bicarbonate of soda, one part; gum arabic [illegible] parts. The soda is intended to dissolve the adherence of the [illegible] the bronchial passages. The blowing in of the powder should take place during a deep inspiration of the patient, so that it may [illegible] the chief seat of the [illegible] gus. The remedy, whatever be the truth of the theory [illegible] founded, has the [illegible] and if its application did no good it could not do much harm.

SAGACITY OF RATS.—[illegible] the story may appear of their carrying hens' eggs by one fellow lying on his back and grasping tightly the ovoid burden with his forepaws, while [illegible] holding his comrade by the tail, we have no reason to disbelieve, knowing as we do, that they will carry eggs from the bottom to the top of a house, lifting them from stair to stair, the first pushing them up on its hind and the second lifting them with its fore legs. They will extract the oil from a flask of Florence oil, dipping in their long tails, and repeating the manœuvre until they have consumed every drop. We have found lumps of sugar in deep drawers at a distance of thirty feet from the place where the petty larceny was committed, and a friend saw a rat mount a table on which a drum of figs was placed and straightway tip it over, scattering the contents on the floor beneath, where a score of expectant [illegible] ing for the windfall.

THE LAW OF HORSE HIRE.—The *Rural Sun* has the following: [illegible] been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular [illegible] the party letting warrants the animal fit and competent for such a [illegible] If the hirer treats the horse as carefully as any prudent man would, he is not answerable for any damage the horse either may receive, but he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle must not be put in harness. If the hirer violates the express condition of the contract he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through neglect of the hirer, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it; but if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he [illegible] for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute these decisions may be interesting."

A CHEAP DISINFECTANT.—A pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital or other place for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about. If a rat, cat, or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

TO CLEAN a browned porcelain kettle boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.